

(39)

To Gerardus Phil. 1569

AN ORTHO-
graphie,

conteyning the due
order and reason, howe to
write or paint the image of mannes
voice, most like to the life or
nature. Composed by

I. H. Chester

Herald.

John Hart

The contents wherof are
next folowing.

Sat cito si sat bene.

Anno. 1569.

¶ The Table of the Contentes.

The Preface, wherein is briefly conteyned the reasons, causes, commodities, summe and effect of this treatise.

What letters are, and of their right vse. Cap. i.

How some men maintaine our abused English writing. Cap. ii.

Of the diuerse vices which vse maintaineth in our writing, and howe they are particularly by reason confuted. Cap. iii.

Of the number of our vowels, and of their auncient sounds in which they are alwayes vsed in the newe maner hereafter, by which their persite vse, our present abused sound of some of them, are found to be Diphthongs. Cap. iij.

The number of our Consonants and breaths, which we vse in our speech, with the leauing of superfluous letters, and receyuing of such other as we nede, & examples of their right vse. Ca. v.

Of the accidentes of vowels, to sweete, time, tune and breath with examples of Diphthongs and Triphthongs, with an order of distinction and pointing vsed thereafter. Cap. vi.

An exercise (in the newe maner of writing) of that which is sayd, wherein is declared howe the rest of the Consonantes are made by the instruments of the mouth, which was omitted in the premisses, for that wee did not much abuse them. Cap. vii.

Examples how certain other nations do sound their letters both in Latine and in their mother tongue, thereby to know the better how to pronounce their speeches, and so to reade them as they doe. Cap. viij.

And a table at the ende, whereby the reader of the new maner may easilie finde the especiall and perticuler matters conteyned in this booke.

The Preface, wherein is *brieflye conteyned the rea-* sons, causes, commodities, summe and effect of this Treatise.



WRITING IS A reasonable marking
or graving, or laying
on of some colour dif-
fering from the su-
pericies or ground,
to signifie þ writers
mind to the beholder, which is instructed
in that maner. By which definition it ap-
pereth that every mā may deuise his pri-
uate maner for himself or such other as he
will impart it vnto. Cornelius Tacitus
& Diodorus do write that the Egyptians
did first vse the figures of the diuerse sub-
stance in mannes knowledge, thereby to
represent the actes of Princes about their
Obeliscos for their posteritie, and their
mindees one to thother living: which was
a tedious way, and therefore are we bound
to acknowledge the benefite receyued of
the first inuenters of our present maner,

A.ij.

wher

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wherby a man may signifie and leaue be-
hinde him for euer whatsoeuer he can
speake. And what writer doth nearest
and most iustly decerne the diuers voices
of the speech, he is best able to describe
and paint the same with his pen, which
manner of writing (for that it is most com-
modious) is treated on hereafter, for by
the like, things worthe memorie, are de-
fended and preserved from all iniury of
forgetfulnessse, whereby is left vnto vs
from right auncient times, of our most
worthy predecessors, the most holy will of
God, and necessary doctrines of many of
his elect by diuine inspiration, with many
other humaine pollicies and reasonable
instructions and counsels written by ma-
ny wise and studious men, and the same
multiplied by their posteritie, which by
experience we see are greatly to the in-
crease, nouriture, maintenaunce and de-
fence of the few better sort, from the vio-
lence of the barbarous multitude. To the
vnderstanding wherof, is first necessary
the knowledge of letters, and where most
of the people doe best know them, there is
most

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most prosperitie and best assurance. To
which ende is this treatise, for the profite
of the multitude, and that by opening the
windowe whereby is light giuen to de-
cerne betwixt perfection and barbarous-
nesse, so as euery reasonable creature be-
niuersally (of what nation soeuer under-
standing it) may be a perfit iudge howe
euery language ought to be written.
Which is vpon the consideration of the
seuerall voices of the speech, and the vse
of their seuerall markes for them, which
we call letters. But in the moderne & pre-
sent maner of writing (aswell of certaine
other languages as of our English) there
is such confusion and disorder, as it may
be accounted rather a kinde of ciphring,
or such a darke kinde of writing, as the
best and readiest wit that euer hath bene,
could, or that is or shalbe, can or may, by
the only gift of reason, attaine to the rea-
dy and perfit reading thereof, without a
long and tedious labour, for that it is un-
fit and wrong shapen for the proportion of
the voice. Whereas the new maner here-
after (though it seeme at the first very
A.ij. strange

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dilettabile
f.

straunge, hard and vnprofitable) by the reading only therof, will proue it selfe fit, easie and delectable, and that for whatsoeuer English may be writtē in that order,

Yet I knowe that some at the first opening of the booke, and seeing of the straunge figures and maner of writing, wil say, what shal we now be set to schoole againe euen to our A.B.C; then had we liued to long. Here are faire promises, like to this, that the toppes of trees shalbe planted in the ground, and the rootes spred in the aire, and beare so their fruits, with such other rashe derisions as doe make me laugh when I thinke on them. And so considering the common opinion of mankinde to be so earnestlye giuen to thimitation of their predecessors condicions and maner of doings, and (as it were with tooth and nayle) to maintaine for the best, those wherein they themselues haue bene trayned and pld from their Cradell, I haue stayed from publishing hereof many yeares. For whosoever shal speake or write for thamendment of anye whatsoeuer their customes, he shall be
of

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of the most part frowned at, or at least
his purpose accounted to be superfluous
and nothing necessarie. And will not let
at first to saye, that if anye fault were, it
could not be left to these our dayes uncor-
rected, seeing so manye wise and learned
men in many Ages haue bene before vs,
and therfore it is but folly to lende eye or
eare therevnto. Which notwithstanding
I trust it may doe some good (though not
in my dayes) to the posteritie, for whose
sakes I thinke my labour well bestowed,
for commonple thinuentions of the li-
uing, are rather enuied than fauored. You
know that euery man is as much bounde
to publish the thing which he hopeth may
profite, as to keepe silence of that he doub-
teth may be hurtfull: & that as transgres-
sors of good & reasonable lawes are wor-
thily punished, so thinuētors of profitable
things, though not rewarded according
to their desertes, yet are they of the most
barbarous people fauored & born withall.
And as no mā ought to trauell in this life
onely or chiefly for himselfe and his next
blood, to the hinderance of others, but for

A.iii.

the

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X
the common welth of his country, though
with daunger of life, or the price thereof
in deede. Who so may profite his country
in any condicion, and especiallpe wyth
small cost and no daunger, he were vn-
naturall to be a niggarde thereof: though
peradventure the trauaile, the cost and
time which I haue spent in other affaires
thereby attaining to the knowledge to be
able to compose this worke hath bene
more deare vnto me than some wil think.
And I right wel know it can none other-
wise be allowed, than as the learned sort
by Experience (Mistres of al Arts) shall
finde it reasonable and profitable: by
whose iudgements as well mine aduersa-
ries as I, must of necessity be ruled, when
time may serue, and in the meane while
I shall be armed with patience to beare
the anger of such as are obstinately bent
to maintaine their custome and vse.

In any chaunge which is to be attempt-
ed in any peoples maner of doings, there
is requisite eyther excelleng authoritie, or
a good perswasion of a common commo-
ditie. The first must be obeyed what
chaunge

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chaunge of any inferiour purpose soeuer may come therof. And thother is at libertie to be taken or refused, according as experience, maye finde it profitable or hurtfull.

Wherefore I will nowe signifie vnto such as haue not wilfully professed themselves to be obstinate in their custome, that the vse and experience of thorder of this following English Orthographie, shall bring these commodities following.

First it shall cause the naturall English knowing no letter, to be able to learne to decerne and easily to reade (whatsoever he may see before him so writtten or printed) so soone as he were able to learne readily, and perfectly to know and name, the number of figures or members of the bodie and substance of our voice and speech, & so obseruing the new or straunge order hereafter writtten, the learned man may instruct any naturall English reasonable creature, to read English, in one quarter of the time that euer any other hath heretofore bene taught to reade, by any former maner. And in what lesse time, and

*The first
commoditie
for the vn-
learned nat-
turall Eng-
lish people.*

B. J.

how

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how much more easie and readie, it will be for the writer or Printer, Reader and hearer, I will not write, but leaue it to the iudgement of the Reader, of the sayd following treatise, and to the experience it selfe as occasion shall serue.

*Secondly for
straungers
or the rude
countrie
English
man, which
may desire
to read
English as
the best
sort vsf to
speake it.*

Secondly, if anye man of one or other nation, would gladly learne to pronounce any straunge speach which is accustomed to be written so confuse ly, as it were (of necessitie) only to be learned by the liuely voice, and not able to be red by any order of their writing, as maye be sayde of the Welch and Irish, yet vsing thorder hereafter, he shall be able to write eyther of them (or any other like) euen as iustly in the least voice, sound or breath, as it shall be naturallye spoken vnto him, and so read it againe perfittely, when and where soeuer he may see it, though many yeares thereafter, and though he vnderstode no worde therof, and that by the reason hereafter shewed. Whereas by our present disorder it often happeneth that a verye good iudgement, maye doubt in what sound, many a word shoulde be pronounced,

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ced, buttill by reason of the sentence it bee
founde, and many a man doth scantlie
know how the writing of his owne name
should be sounded, by which disorders and
confusions, there can be made no perfite
Dictonarie nor Grammer, which are
very commodious for any straunger that
desireth to learne our tongue by Arte, or
for the rude to learne to speake well, as
euery childe that hath learned his Latine
Grammer knoweth.

Thirldy, we should not neede to vse a
boue the two thirdes or thre quarters at
most, of the letters which we are nowe
constrained to vse, and so saue the one
third, or at least the one quarter, of the pa-
per, ynke, and time which we now spend
superfluously in writing and printing.

And last of all, English Latinistes maye
hereby vnderstand, the Italian and high
Dutch and Welsh pronunciation of
their letters, which by presumption is
verie neare as the auncient Greekes and
Latines did, being according to the order
and reason of their predecessors first in-
vention of them, whereby our errors are
the

Thirldy,
for cost and
time saued.

And last,
for a helpe
for the lears-
ned sort
which de-
sire to pro-
nounce
other tongs
aright.

W. G.

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the better perceyued, and in the ende of the booke a certaine example how the Italian, high Dutch, French, and Spanyard doe vse to pronounce Latine and their owne languages. Truly the commodities aforesaid (which I perswade my self may follow) and the hinderance and confusion wherein I see we are, doe cause me to put it into light: to thend such as are able to be iudges, may be occasioned to consider therof. Whose like (I meane the learned sort) haue bene in times past, causers of our present maner of writing, by turning their penne to adde or diminish, alter or chaunge, as they thought meete in to other letters and Carrects, much differing from the olde Saxon maner. And the living doe knowe themselves no further bounde to this our instant maner, than our predecessors were to the Saxon letters and writing, which hath bene altered as the speach hath chaunged, much differing from that which was vied with in these five hundredeth, I maye say within these two hundredeth yeares: which I considered of about .xx. yeares passed, and thought

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thought it worth my labour, if I could
finde the meane of remedie, of our present
abuse. And so framed a treatise therevpon,
and would then it had bene published,
but I am the gladder it hath bene
stayed vntill this time, wherein so well a
learned gentilman, in *h* Greeke & Latine
tongues, & trauailed in certain bulgares,
sir Thomas Smith knight, hath written
his minde, touching this matter, in hys
booke of late set forth in Latin, entituled,
De recta & emendata linguæ Anglicæ
scriptione. Wherof and of this my treatise,
the summe, effect, and ende is one.
Which is, to vse as many letters in our
writing, as we doe voyces or breathes in
speaking, and no more: and neuer to abuse
one for another, and to write as we
speake: which we must needes doe if we
will euer haue our writing perfite: and
for such voyces, soundes or breaths, as we
haue no fit Carreys, markes or letters,
we may without offence to God or reasonable
man, chuse and vse, fit new markes
or letters for euerye of them, and so we
maye be duely serued at our neede: and

W.ig.

not

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not be driuen to abuse any one, in two or three soundes, as we now doe diuerse. Which I finde as reasonable as if a Player of a Comedie or Tragedie, woulde appoint the partes of the father, mother and childe, to be played all by one person, vnder one cote or golwe, and one name, I confesse the beholders sight shoulde be the lesse troubled with diuers shapes and colours, or with diuersitie of their names, but what a confusion, and how much it woulde hinder the audience from the sense of the matter (though the personage could well counterfeite three diuers voyces) I report me vnto you: yet by custome they maye vnderstande the matter, after often seeing and hearing therof.

Herein shall be shewed you, the auncient vse, power and sound of euery letter, by examples in diuerse languages, and which letters, and how, they are by vs and certaine other nations abused, so as such as doe vnderstand the sayde languages shall nothing doubt therof.

Histories do show vs, that the Hebrewes
(being

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(being the most auncient nation) corrupted their speeches and writing whyles they were captiues in Babilon.

And that the Romaines, gouerning in maner the whole worlde, constreyned such of euery nation of their subiection, as they would vse to deale with, for their trafficke and affayres, to learne, vse and exercise the Romaine or Latine tongue and writing, the best they coulde, though rudely and much corrupted, the Romaines tooke paines therewith, rather than to be driuen to learne the forren and vnrul'd maner of speach and writing, which they termed barbarous, as we, the French, and others, doe account of the Welsh and Irish tongues: In whose maner of writings, peraduenture there is better order kept, than anye of vs aforesayd doe.

And in like maner, the Romaynes afterwards, being inuaded by the Gothes, Wandaloys, Lumbardes and Frenchmen, by successe of time, chaunged their rul'd Latine to a bulgar Italian, which is also now much differing from the beginning

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ginning or first hundred yeares vse thereof, as in speech, so in writing.

Whereby you may vnderstand, that euery nation doth frame hir toung to hir speech the best she may, according to the right vse of letters: which the most valiant and stout champion and maintayner of vse and custome, can not denie: as I shall immediately hereafter shewe you by their weake reasons and argumentes which they are accustomed to make: and how they haue bene and may be answered. And that in this present maner of writing, vnto the end of the vi. Chapter, whereby you maye be sufficiently prepared, to reade that which shall thereafter folow in my purposed new maner: which is printed with certaine such new figures or letters as I could best deuise, both ready for the hande to write, and easie to print, and that, to show you the experience forthwith, of the ease and commoditie thereof. Which I doubt not, but the tractable will with an vpright iudgement read, and take a little paines to accustome himself to the due sounds of euery vowel, Diph-

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Diphthong and Consonant for the first
two or three leaues, and as he shall see
cause so to doe, and who so list not, he is
at his choise to leaue. And doe desire no
further that any man should vnderstand
my sayd purpose, than as he may thinke
to take some profite thereof, whereof I
woulde be glad, and soze to offende
any man, especially any reason-
able and vertuous man,
for the rest, who can
auoyde their
murmur-
ings.

Vale.



C. J.

What

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What letters are, and of their right
vse. The first Chapter.

If I should write of the in-
uenters of letters, wherein
Authours are so variable,
you might saye I followed
their vncertaintie, which
though we knew, I see not
what pleasure or profite it might do vs.
Wherefore it shall be sufficient to vnder-
stand (as experience teacheth vs) that the
inuentors of letters whatsoeuer they
were, had a regard to mans voyce: con-
sidering how many diuerse simple wayes
he might vse his tongue and lippes with
his voyce in his speech, which haue bene
called Elementes, and that fitly. For as
the foure Elementes are the matter and
substance of all things that are made in
bodies and shapes, so are the simple voy-
ces the partes, whereof the whole and
round word and sentences are composed
and made. For the noting and marking
whereof, certaine men in diuerse and sun-
drie peoples and nations haue inuented
varia-

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variable kindes of letters, ech with their
perfitte difference for euery differing
voyce: wherby it appeareth that as the
voyces in speaking doe make a worde, so
the letters shall doe the like in writing:
seeing the voyces are as Elementes and
the letters their markes and figures.
The simple voyce is the least part or
member of a speech, and the letter too
may wel call a maner of painting of that
member for which it is written, whose
quantitie and qualitie is presented to the
vnderstanding thereby, and so the diuers
members of the speech ought therefore to
haue eche his severall marke. Wherby
is gathered that euen as euery body is to
be resolued into those Elements whereof
it is composed, so euery word is to be
done into these voyces only whereof it is
made. Seeing then that letters are the fi-
gures and colours wherewith the image
of mans voice is painted, you are forced
to graunt the writing should haue so ma-
ny letters as the speech hath voyces, and
no more nor lesse: so that if it be founde o-
therwise, for the abusion and falsenesse
C.ij. thereof

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*Subaudi
Comprobo.*

therof it is to be refused. Of which minde
was Quintilian, as it appeareth in the
rii. Chapter of his first booke, noting the
custome of abused writings, when he
sayeth . Ego (non quod consuetudo
obtinuerit) sic scribendum quicque
iudico quomodo sonat. Hic enim est
vsus literarum, vt custodiant voces,
& velut depositum reddant legenti-
bus. Itaque id exprimere debent quod
dicturi sumus. Which signifieth, I doe
not allowe that which custome may haue
obtained. But doe iudge that all thinges
ought to be written as it soundeth. This
truly is thuse of letters, that they shoulde
keepe the voyces and yelde them againe
vnto the Readers as a pawne or gage
trusted vnto them to that ende: So they
ought to expresse that which we woulde
say. You see that Quintilian would haue
the writing to be framed to the speaking,
and howe the letter ought to keepe the
voyce, and not to be ydle, vsurped in
sound or to be misplaced. Which disorders
euery nation and people must of necessity
leane and forsake, if they will haue their
wri-

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IO

writing perfite, easie, and pleasant to be
read. Which compasse they must take,
and vse as infallible and certaine, to lead
them the right course to be brought into
the desired hauen, I meane into the most
perfite way of writing, assured from all
offences of rockes or sandes, in reading,
whatsoever variable blastes of contrary
windes rooted in abuse, may rise agaynst
them to drue them therefrom. It must be
our weight and measure, touchstone and
fire to proue our writing, & thereby to trie
with a perfite sight & iudgement whether
it be such as we may find therein the same
number of letters in writing which wee
vse of voyces in speaking, without anye
scrupulositie, of custome, time, derivati-
on or difference, as shall be more at large
sayde hereafter, and that after the order of
Phisicke, which is, first to vnderstand the
complexion, disposition and parts of the
body, and then to know the nature of the
causes which doe offende, whereby the
Doctor may proceede without daunger to
minister purgations of the vicious hu-
mors, with certaine remedies, and then

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to

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to prescribe the patient a wholesome diet
and order to be preserved from falling in-
to the like againe.

How some men maintaine our a-
bused English writing.

The.ij. Chapter.



¶ We before I open the
particular vices and abuse
in our English writing, I
will recite the chiefest of
th objections, which my
contraries vse. Some of
them bring forth such smal reasons (worse
than Corinths) as it were but labor lost
to write them.

But others there are which maintaine
our superfluitie of letters in writing with
four arguments, wherein is some like-
lyhoode of reason.

Derivation

The first is vnder pretence to shew the
derivation and spring of some wordes bo-
rowed or taken forth of strange tongues.

*Difference
for words
of one sound.*

Another is, that it should be lawfull to
abuse some letters to put a difference be-
twixt equiuoces or wordes of one sounde.

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II

The thirde is for the time of vowels. *Time of*
But their strongest defence (which vowels.
comprehendeth all) and that wherein they *Vse.*
most triumph, is vse, wherof I will first
speake generallye vntill I haue occasion
by the perticulars. As I haue communed
with some of them, first like friendes they
would perswade me, not to speake of a
ny misale in our English writing, which
(they saye) is of late brought to such a
perfection as neuer the lyke was before.
Yet I stayed not therewith fro my pur-
pose, but woulde aunswere them partly
with the reasons in my Preface. When
woulde they further replie, the power
and soundes of some letters, haue bene
ouer long double, for nowe to be receyued
single, whatsoeuer they were aunciently:
for that which vse by little and little and
with long continuance bringeth into any
peoples maner of doings, is neuer spoken
or written against without great offence
to the multitude: which will be ten folde
more stiffernecked to receyue any newe
letters, than a teame of wilde Stæres
would be at first to receyue the bearing of
C.iiij. their

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their pokes. Though the experience should
proue it to be verie beneficiall to their
posteritie, so much they are offended at
all innouations. Wherefore you may doe
well to deport you from further speaking
therof. Such discouragings woulde they
vse, as others yet doe, and I know will,
as men grieued at the amendment of a
ny thing.

Yet you may see, they cannot deny, but
plainly confesse the vices in the corrupti-
on of the sound of letters, which we haue
in vse, for want of others to signify the full
number of our voyces, and how they are
but crept in amongst our predecessours,
long since the first inuention of letters,
which therefore may the better be spoken
against : otherwise all sinne and vice
which is naturally in the fleshe, and of
longest vled, ought not by their reason to
be spoken against, yet they may say, we
haue the law of Nature in our hearts, and
the commaundement of God, written to
teach vs what we ought to doe, and leaue
vndone. So say I, that like as the law of
nature in our hearts, and commaundes
ments

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mentes of God written, doe teache vs a
purencesse of life to represent the nature of
God, wherfore he created vs: so ought
the law of Reason which is in vs, to turn
our handes to order iustly, those figures
and letters which we shal make, to repre-
sent the voyces of our pronounciation,
wherfore we write them: & not to vsurpe
others powers, or be ydle in their owne:
or for want of better example of our pre-
decessors, to portraict a monstrous figure,
wanting such members as are manifest
in the voice. For such an abused and vici-
ous writing, bringeth confusion and un-
certaintie in the reading, and therefore is
iustly to be refused, and the vicious parts
therof cut away, as are the ydle or offen-
sive members, in a politike common-
welth: or of trees or vines, in any mans
ground: and other fruitfull and service-
able receyued, fauored, and conveniently
set in their places. Further maye they
saye, though it shoulde be neuer so profi-
table, and allowed of al those learned and
reasonable men, which woulde take the
paines to reade your reasons, and thinke

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well

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well of them : yet the common people, will
assone receiue a new maner of speaking,
as of writing of that they speake : and
therefore it is but winde lost, to speake of
any vse of letters in single soundes, seeing
they are receiued, and allowed for double
or treble : or of anye contentation, to re-
ceiue any new figures, or knowledge of
Accentues, seeing we are contented with
the present maner now accustomed. Yet
can I not be so dissuaded, in hope it may
like the learned and reasonable, or at least
giue them occasion to put pen to the pa-
per, for the amendment of our present er-
rors: according to the saying of Cicero in
his Paradoxis ad M. Brutum. videlicet.
Nihil est tam incredibile, quod non
dicendo fiat probabile: nihil tam hor-
ridum, tam incultum quod non splen-
descat oratione, & tanquã excolatur.
Which signifieth, there is nothing so in-
credible, but by declaration may be found
propable: nothing so terrible, so rough
and vnfruitfull, but by reasonable per-
suasion maye be cleansed, made pleasant
and profitable. And a little after, Cicero
decla:

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declaring that he tooke in hande to speake of those things, which the Stoikes did in no wise allow of, and by the way of pastime, to treat of certaine common places, which (because they were marvellous or strange, and against the opinion of all men) they called Paradoxa. Which he purposed to proue, what effect his sayings might take: and that it might be tried, what difference there was betwixt a learned and a vulgar persuasion. Which Paradoxa he proued true, thereby shewing what learning was able to doe amongst the rude multitude.

Tongues haue often chaunged (as it is sayd in the Preface) then if occasion in the fancies of men, haue had power to chaunge tongues, much more Reason should correct the vicious writing of the speech, wherein (as in all thinges) vse shoulde none otherwise take place, than experience proueth is to be reasonable and profitable, and the contrarie to be taken for abuse or misuse. And therefore hath mankind the vse of Reason (aboue dumb beastes) to searche the knowledge of the

D.ij.

meanes,

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X
meanes, to lyue in a perfection, and to do
all thinges as he ought for his welth.
Which whosoever shoulde goe about to
resist, may be right well accounted to be
enemie both to God and mankinde. Then
let them resist and swell, as their nature
is: yet shal it be as easie for them to make
the seas faire meadowes, as to make na-
turall things to be founde vnnaturall, or
conuert the nature of vice to be vertue in
deede, what faire face or shewe soener it
may beare. Wherefore as wisdom bid-
deth vs to continue in such of our olde fa-
shions, or in others newly inuēted, which
doe leade vs easily and without confusi-
on, to that But and ende, wherunto we
purpose, and to reprove those which
should bring troubles and lets in the way,
to a confusible and vncertaine maner of
doing: so when we maye amende eyther
newe or auncient maner, from the trou-
ble and vnperfection of them, I thinke
that a verie little head (if it be not wholly
ydle) will say, that their iudgement is of
very folly or madnesse, which shall speake
against the plaine and persite way to the
ende

ende pretended . And that we ought to haue none other respect vnto our late customes, or those whiche we holde of long times, or seeme to be from euer , then as they shall be agreeing to reason and experience: which ought to rule all thinges. Now that I haue written of vse in generall , here followe the particuler vices which may be in writing: in such order as the course of the matter doth lead, wherein I shall shew their defences made for deriuation, difference and time.

Of the diuers vices which vse maintaineth in our writing, and how they are particularly by reason confuted.

Cap. iij.



Writing may be corrupted foure wayes.

The first is by diminution.

The seconde by superfluitie, & that three wayes, videlicet, for time, deriuation, and difference.

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The

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The third is by vsurpation of one letter
for another.

And the fourth and last, is by misplacing
and disordering of them.

*Of diminution
ai-
ner by.*

For the first, a diminution is, when a
writing wanteth sufficient markes, for
the voices of the speech, whereby the writ-
ter is forced to vsurpe one figure in two
or more voyces, as a vowell to be made to
serue in two soundes, eyther of two vowe-
ls, or of vowell and Diphthong, or any
one Diphthong or double sounde, to be
written for the longer time of one simple
voice or sound of a vowell: or any vowell
to be abused in thoffice of a consonant: or
for anye consonant of one shape, to bee
made to supplie thoffice of two voices or
soundes: or the figure of the breath, to be
applied to any one consonant, to make
hir lose hir accustomed sounde, whereas
the figure of the Aspiration, doth giue (or
ought to giue naturally, and as it beho-
ueth) vs knowledge onely, when anye
vowell or Diphthong should haue a har-
der breath before or after it, then by the
reason of hir proper shape she ought to
haue.

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haue. All which faults, by reason of want of proper letters, we doe commit : where by the Reader is brought to great doubts: as shalbe more at large said herafter.

Secondly, a writing is corrupted when any worde or syllable hath more letters, than are vsed of voyces in the pronuncia-
tion: whereby also y writing must needes be false: & cause to the vnerpert that voice to be pronounced in reading, which is not in the worde in speaking. This abuse is great: partly without profite or necessi-
tie, and but onely to fill vp the paper in writing: or the Compositors line in prin-
ting: to make a garnishing or furnishing therof with superfluous letters, to satisfie the eye to another ende than it ought: or the fancies of others for derivations and differences: and partly vppon a reasona-
ble cause, which is for time, when the
bowell shoulde be longer sounded in one
place than in another: which I confesse
we are forced to doe, and is necessary, so
long as we vse to double our bowels for
other soundes than their owne, and will
not vse to double them, for the longer

Of super-
fluitie three
wayes.

X

First, for
time of
vowels.

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quan-

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*Secondly,
for deriva-
tion.*

quantitie of their proper sounds, no? doe so much as to vse a marke to signifie the same longer time : as other perfite writings of other tongues haue. But for derivation or difference, there is neyther necessitie, no? commoditie to driue vs therevnto in any respect : and for time, I trust there is sufficient remedie in my new maner of writing : thereby to be eased of the abuse wherin we now are. For the opinion to maintiane a certaine superfluitie of letters, to shew the derivations of wordes from any straunge language of ours, it is euen as we woulde not haue any straunger to be conuersant, no? dwell amongst vs, though he be a free Denison, and is fully bent to liue and die with vs to the end of his life: except (of a certaine fond curiositie) he should weare continually some mark, to be knowen whence he is, I think, to the end we should be able to know thereby how to refuse him when some of vs listed. Otherwise if he may be accounted as one of ours : Why shoulde he not be framed in euery condicion as we are : that is, to shew himself, appeare
and

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and be in very dæde, naturall in euery
condition, as we are, and leaue all his
colours, or markes of straungenesse, for
so the french doe terme it, when any for-
ren is so receiued amongst them, they cal
him naturalized. Yet will my contra-
ries say that it is meete to be superfluous
in writing, first for the knowledge whēce
the word is deriued: and besides, that we
are bound, to leaue some letter or letters,
in the words which we borrowe of other
tongues, though we sounde them not: to
be as of duetie, for a continuall knowled-
ging and remembrance, of the profite re-
ceyued: euen as euery Gentilman is
knowne by his armes, which are duely
belonging to him. Yet haue they sayd lit-
tle for the purpose, except they can certifie
vs, how we are bound vnto it, and of the
profite of such māernesse and conuenien-
cy of writing of any superfluous letter, to
know whence y word is deriued, as men
are by their armes. First if it were con-
uenient or meete, it is for some profite, we
should receyue therby in vsing it: or to a-
uoyde some displeasure or losse in leauing
it,

X
X
X
For know-
ledge.

Or bound
as of duety.

True

which they
may do.

If conueni-
ent either
for profite,

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we may
see much

X
Or toeschue
displeasure.

nonsense.

it, as for the profite, we see none, but contrarywise great discommoditie, in disordering our writing from our pronounciation: to the great let, trouble & hinderance, both of the writer and reader. Secondly, if there might come any displeasure, by leaving it undone, it must be ministred by those nations, whose words we so borrow: and that upon a malice conceived against vs for writing of their speech, other wise than they doe. Such like (worse than brute) fantasies if any people had, I think they would be much more cholerick, for mispraking of their speech, than for miswriting thereof: for that it maye much more offend them: as when a smatterer of their speech shoulde talke vnto them, so as they coulde not thereby conceiue his intention, rather than if his writings were giuen them, wherein the wordes which we haue borrowed of them were not written with some difference, more after their vse than our pronounciation. For if all their words therein were written thorowly as their owne hande would, yet without vnderstanding of the rest,

rest, which shoulde be for our mother tongue, they shall so well know what the matter meaneth, as I knowe the great Turkes thoughts. Wherefore if any people, could be angry with this matter, they should much sooner be grieved, with the otherwise speaking than the otherwise writing: yet of neyther, I thinke any people were euer so enuious as to complaine. And for the reason of armes, there is no such conueniencie or duetie in writing of a straunge word, for lyke as euery straunger that any Prince receyueth to be employed in his seruice, what armes soeuer his house doth giue, he beareth notwithstanding the generall marke wherewith the Princes naturall subiectes are knownen from his aduersaries: so ought the straunge worde (of what language soeuer) haue the generall and persite marke of the Idiomate, whercinto it is receyueth, euen as in speech, so in writing. And like as two Gentlemen Aliens of one house and armes, may seeke their aduentures, and serue two Princes enemies, and differ their conditions, so

X 

C.ij. much

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much from their naturall, as the time and maner of the countrie shall minister occasion, and that without reproche of any reasonable man: so may euery nation vse others words, as they maye best frame their tongue therevnto, the writing whereof ought to be accordingly, without any scrupulositie. Thus we see no matenesse or conuenience, for the obseruing of superfluous letters in deriuations.

If by bonds,
they are ey-
ther by the
law of na-
ture, or by
consent.

Now let vs vnderstande what bondes we be in, if we be bounde, it is eyther by the law of nature, or by some maner of agreement of peoples one with thother. As for the law of nature (which is to doe as we would be done vnto) I trust there is none English man but would be contented that any nation should borowe of our language part or all: and vse it both in their speach and writing, as they mought best serue and please themselves therewith. What should it grieue vs? but euen as the shining of the sunne vpon any other countrie besides ours. And for any bonde or agreement betwixt peoples, you know

know well there hath bene none such, if there had, it should haue bene but vnreasonable and cruell. And further, it should haue bene general for all words borrowed, of what tongue soeuer, as well as for a few borrowed of some tongues. Then should we haue written yet much worse than we now doe: for the substance of our tongue, is deriued from the Dutch or Saxon tongue: from which we differ in our writing (and that necessarilye) so much, that the French tongue written, is as easie to the Saxons as our English, or the French or Saxon to vs: wherefore more meete it is, we should so differ from them to our iust pronounciation (and that aswell in all words borrowed of whatsoever tongue) than to write as they doe, wholly or partly from our speaking. For any affection we haue vnto deriuation, what coulde we varie from our pronounciation in these words: Thou hast a good grandfather, except we would write the verie Saxon tongue as thus, Du habst ein gut groszvatter. The like is it for Mother, Brother, Sister, Sonne, and
E.g. Daugh

An Orthography.

Daughter. Which they write, Matter,
Brüder, Schwester, Son, vnd Tochter,
and infinite other simple words, as
such as vnderstande the tongue, doe well
know. And many sentences so neere, as
we knowe not what other order to vse,
then to write them the best we can as we
speake them, except we woulde write the
Saxon it selfe, as thus, a naturall Brother
by Father and Mother wil liue with
brotherly loue, ein natürlicher Brüder
von Vatter vnd Mütter, wil leben mit
Brüderlich lieb. Wherefore shoulde we
be any more scrupulous, in the writing of
any words deriued from other tongues,
than we are of those? Some thinke the
Scottish speach more auncient Englishe
than as we now speake here in England,
yet there is no liuing English man, so
much affected to write his English as
they doe Scottish, which they write as
they speake, and that in manye wordes,
more neare the Latine, from whence
both we and they doe deriue them, as
fruct for fruit, and fructfull for fruitfull,
disponed for disposed or distributed, hume-
ly

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ly for humbly, nummer for number, pul-
der for powder, saluour for sauiour, and
compt for account, and diuerse others,
wherein we pronounce not those letters
which they do, & therfore write them not
as reason is. Yet in others we do excede
with them, as the b in doubt, c and h
in authoritie, l in souldiour, o in people,
s in baptisme, p in corps, and in condemp-
ned, and certaine like. And whereas of
this worde Campus, for the place where
an host of men doe lie, is sayde of the
French, le caump, of vs and the Scottes
men, the camp, yet doe we diuerslye de-
riue other wordes therefrom of one sense
as the French doe call the fields of corne,
les chaumps, and a good warriour yng
ghampion, which we write and saye, a
champion, but the Scots men campion.
The French sayth, eschappe, the Scots,
chapit, and we, scaped, whereby you may
see there is no cause for deriuation to ble
any superfluous letters in writing, when
as the voice is not spoken.

Then for difference, which is their last Thirdly, for
defence, wherwith they maintain exesse difference,
C.iiij. of and that

An Orthography.

for two
causes.

X
To know
words of
one sounde.

For Etymo-
logie.

of letters in writing, they pretende it con-
venient for two causes: the first is for a
knowledge of equivoces, which are
words of one sound in speaking, yet signi-
fying diuerse things, and woulde same
therby to correct the nature of the speech,
with their pen, thinking that by their let-
ter added, at their discretion, the reader
shall haue the better vnderstanding, for
which thing it must be taken. As in this
sentence, a hat for my sonne to kepe him
from the burning of the Sunne, where
is written o for the Boy, to be knownen
not to be ment the Planet Sunne, which
is written truly as we sounde it: and as
we sounde the Boy also, and therefore
ought so to be written. For being so writ-
ten, who (seeing y^e sentence) will any more
doubt of the true meaning thereof, then
when he shall heare it spoken. As of this
part of difference, I shall write more at
large after I haue briefly shewed you the
two other vices of vsurpation of powers
and misplacing of letters. But first, of
thoother difference which they say, is for a
help to the vnderstanding of some words,
simple

simple and others compound, by writing
some letters, which we vse not to sounde
in speach, and therefore to differ from the
speach, which is called Etymologie, seu
Veriloquium, & of others Originatio;
Whom I aunswere thus, Etymologie
doth by circumstance expound and make
plaine, the reason wherfore the worde or
name of thing is so called, as if you would
knowe why twentie, thirtie, fortie, fiftie,
tie. &c. be so called, I may aunswere, the
Etymologie is twaine tens, three tens,
fourte tennes. &c. which we vse to speake
and write notwithstanding, as before
sayd, and vnderstand thereby what num-
bers they meane in speach and writing,
and for the riuer of Tems, is wel known
what I meane writing it so, without any
neede to write Thame. Ius, ech sillable
being (as I haue heard) the names of two
seuerall riuers before they ioyne. And so
the writer ought to be carefull, to write
euery word as it is spoken: maintaining
his Orthographie, as some other bulgar
nations doe: and as the Latines did. As
for example, what other letter, will any

F. J.

man

An Orthography.

man take vpon him, to adde (for any af-
fection he hath to Etymologie) to this
X worde Lepus, then euen so as it hath ben
left vs by the Latines, although it be (by
circumstance) of many expounded, (and
the reason therof giueth it) to be quasi le-
uipes, vel quasi leuem habens pedem.

X
X
X
X
And this worde, Herralt, is wholly a
Dutch word compounded of Herr, and
Alt, which is olde Maister, according to
the saying of Aeneas Siluius, Erant au-
tem heroes veterani milites: yet some
doe compounde it with one Dutch word
and another French, writing Herhault,
signifying a high Maister, but the Ety-
mologie of the worde doth proue it to be
Herralt and not Herhault. Notwithstan-
ding, he should haue a wrong opinion of
me, that should thinke by the premisses,
I ment any thing shoulde be printed in
London in the maner of Northerne or
Westerne speaches: but if any one were
minded at Newcastle vpon Tyne, or
Bodman in Cornewale, to write or print
his minde there, who could iustly blame
him for his Orthographie, to serue hys
neegh

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neighbour according to their mother
speech, yea, though he wrote so to Lon-
don, to whomsoever it were, he could be
no more offended to see his writing so,
than if he were present to heare him
speake: and there is no doubt, but that the
English speech, which the learned sort
in the ruled Latin, together with those
which are acquainted with the vulgars
Italian, French, and Spanish doe vse, is
that speech which every reasonable Eng-
lish man, will the nearest he can, frame
his tongue thereunto: but such as haue no
conference by the lively voice, nor expe-
rience of reading, nor in reading no cer-
taintie how every letter shoulde be soun-
ded, can neuer come to the knowledge
and vse, of that best and moste perfitte
English: which by Gods grace I will the
nearest I can followe, leaving manie an
Inkhorne terme (which I could vse) be-
cause I regarde for whose sake I doe it.
Thus I cease to speake any further of
the vice of superfluitie. Nowe the thirde
vice, which may be in a writing, & which
vse keepeth in ours, is to giue diuers

What the
best Eng-
lish is.

The thirde
corruption
is by vsur-
pation of
powers.

f.ij. powers

An Orthography.

powers to one letter, to the uncertaintie & confusion of the reader, as shall be sayd fully of every one of our abuses, of every letter at large in my new manner of writing hereafter. Yet for example presently, as whē we write, yonder two gentlemen came together vpon two Gennets, to giue the to my Lord. Is there any knowledge in the writing, to giue a man to vnderstand, when to sound y g, as we vse before e, and i, and when as before a, o, and u: for following our custome, we shoulde alwayes giue it one sounde before e, and i, as in gentle and Giles. Our abuses are as great in others, and therfore neede fit Carets or letters, which we yet haue not in vse: as shall hereafter appeare. Where I neede not to vsurpe, any one letter or breath one for another.

The fourth
corruption
is by misse-
placing.

Last of al, a writing may be corrupted, by misplacing of letters, which we also vse (I should say as of the others abuse) and that most, in the finall sillables, ending in r, or l, aspirid in pronounciation, where we write the e, after, whē we pronounce it before, or no perfite e, at al sound-
ded,

An Orthography.

22

ded, as in ordze, bozdz, numbze, rendze;)
which haue bene well left of late dayes,
yet some such as would shew their know-
ledge of the French are curious therein,
and in trifle, hable, bedle, snaffle, buckle,
&c. Whereas in the first soure and such
like, the e, is better befoze, and nearest as
we speak it. And though y French speak
it after, it is nothing to vs, for we pretend
to write our speach and not theirs, but it
were much better (if it were in vse, & as I
doe vse, in my following new maner) to
consider that we in speach doe not sounde
fully two sillables, but one and an addi-
tion of a half sillable softly aspir'd, which
the r, doth alwayes take with it, & often
y t, in our speach, as in y last five words,
but not in many other wordes, for which
difference we haue yet receiued no perfit
marke or letter: which I doe hereafter
vse, for the commoditie of the reader, and
therfore did the inuento:rs of letters call
l, m, n, and r, liquides or semiuocales,
which signifieth halfe vowels, or hauing
in maner the vertue of vowels. They
now for lacke of better reason, will saye,

It is.

that

An Orthography.

that who so hath the vse of our pronunti-
ation, and will giue himselfe to reading,
shall not sticke at such trifles. I graunt
no lesse, but then he must first speake wel,
before he shall euer reade truely, and so
by learning to reade, he shall be nothing
holpen to attaine to speake well and tru-
ly. Herby you maye see how they closely
confesse that our writing is doubtfull and
hard, and that the reader must search his
remembrance, where he maye finde the
word more perfectly written than on the
paper. Thus trusting there is sufficiently
sayde, to proue that in our doings, we
ought none otherwise defende our selues
with vse, than as we shall finde it profi-
table and ioyned with reason. Yet will
not some of them be contented; but in
their malice (when they see reason thus
assayle them) as men amazed, they will
stand and scolde untill they be overcome:
and saye, see the vainglorious soles, who
thinketh himselfe to know more, and to
see further, than other studious men,
which haue spent many yeates in lear-
ning, and yet finde no such fautes. To
them

them I aunswere, time trieth truth, and though God hath giuen me this his gift, is his worke therfore to be barked at: you know God bestoweth his giftes diuersly, to some one talent, to some another, non omnia possumus omnes, and that all to his glorie: wherefore they charge me wrongfully with vainglorie, or any such like. What are these raylings, other than like as a man, seeing his enimie comming towards him, strongly armed with his weapon, and himselfe vnarmed without weapon, and did not (as wisdomē were) prouide himselfe with armour and weapons, meete for his defence: but stande scolding, and aske whether he thought to be able to overcome him. In like maner is it follic, so like ignoꝛaunt men at their wittes ende, to rayle at him that shall reasonably speake against any disorder and abuse in what fashon of liuing soener it be: when they should debate the matter perticularly, and by the small rootes. Yet thus doe some of them, which would be taken for wise and learned men, and that in the sciences: thinking that any lear-

An Orthography.

*Againe of
difference.*

ning, which is set forth by any other man, than by some one of themselves, though it be neuer so reasonable and true, should sound to their infamie and shame, if they should agree therevnto: and that their obstinate opinion in ignorance and false learning, should appeare to be great wisdom, and therefore thought honorable.

Which sort, doe cause me yet to say somewhat more, touching our superfluous writing, for the difference of wordes of one sound. Some of them will saye, it is necessarie to put difference in wordes of one sound: least the reader should gather a misse vnderstanding of them. If that were true, we should by like reason, vse a cackling and chattering, in steade of plaine speaking: for as they say, it is necessarie to write different letters, that the reader should not vnderstande amisse, so say I, that it is needefull for the reader, to pronounce the same difference of letters written, least the audience, for want of hearing therof, should fall into the same doubt, which they say the Reader should doe by sight, if they were not written.

Thus

An Orthography.

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Thus you see by their obseruing of differences, we should be constrained to speak a farre other speech and language than we now do. That we may the better vnderstand their minds, let vs consider how many differences there are in writing: and we shall finde three. The one is the common difference, when we write all o: some diuerse letters to signifie diuers things, as the earth, aire, fire and water: & all things to mans knowledge o: imagination compounded of them: and this difference is so much, as euery mans hand writing, doth somewhat differ frō another, euen as do their faces, which is the effect of their writing, first spoke of in the p:eface.

It would be well.

First difference.

The seconde is, for the accident of the voice spoken, whether it should be long o: short, sharp o: flat, spoken with a harde o: soft breath, and with as neare a knowledge as a mans hand may note, to mark what voice shoulde be sounded at some time being written, and in another place be left out, and the place marked to be vnsounded: when the tongue doth vse to ioyne together for diuerse wordes, as

Second difference.

Time.

Tune.

Breath.

Per Apostrophe.

Coniunction.

G.).

though

An Orthography.

Diuisiō.

though they were but one : and when the writing mought else giue the reader cause to sound some Diphthong or Triphthong, when the vse of the tongue is to sunder them into two sillables : that he may haue an assured mark for the knowledge thereof. And for distinction and pointing, to giue the reader knowledge the nearest a man may to pronounce the writing, as the writer would speake it.

Of which accidentes I will write, for the helpe of the ignorant of them : and giue sufficient examples, before I enter to the vse of them, together with the knowledge of the severall voices, which are in our speache, with convenient markes or letters for those that we lacke. Wherefore I will passe these other accidents till then, except the first, whereof I thinke it meete to say somewhat presently. Which is for time long or short, as in this sentence, Commonly ware is deare in warre time, where we vse the finall e, in ware, deare, and time, for the longer quantitie of the preceding vowels, and that with some reason, lacking a note for the

the knowledge of that quantitie, but for the shorter time of the a, in warre (to differ ware from warre, according as we differ in speach) it is very vnreasonably begun, and so continued, to adde another sillable, to wæete re, which we vse in infinite such like words, where there mought appeare the same doubt: yet others with some more reason, in such words doe only double the consonant without the e, as in all, barr, and sadd. But both shoulde be superfluous, vsing a knowledge for the long bowell, and all other without that marke to be knowen thereby to be short, with the helpe, at some times, of the acute accent, to signifie the shortnesse, when any doubt might be, as by experience it may appeare vnto you, in my new manner herafter. And for the longer quantitie of the bowell it had bene very well (if our predecessors had kept the bowels in their proper sounds) to haue vsed them double therfore, which now in doubling we sounde otherwise than in their owne sounds.

But now this thirde and last difference,

G.ij.

rooted

Third difference.

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rooted only in mannes wit, is that which dissolueth our doubt: wherby a mans iudgement, is able to decerne, the sundry meaning of words, like as in hearing, so in reading: by the reason and discourse of the matter and sentence: and that not only, if they be written or spoken some what amisse: but also though there were some sillable lacking, other the thing (by distance of countries) otherwise named, where it was written, than where it was read. Wherefore, if difference were so necessarie as they saye, it were much more needfull in the speaking than in the writing: seeing the speach passeth so quicklye away, whereas the writing remayneth, so as the reader may tolle and turne it, in searching (by reason of the sentence) the true meaning of the doubtful word. As in these examples following, he was at the Plough in Smithfield, with good Oren, and after at the Harrow with good horses, who so knoweth Smithfelde to be a weekly market of horses, and all accustomed time of cattel, and signes to be made with littell counterfet ploughes and Harrowes,

robes, for knowledge of houses, shall forthwith conceive the writers minde: euen as he mought if he had hearde him speake. Also, well Boy I say betwae the well, it is deepe. And this great Beare will beare ten dogges. And, Hodge Bill, with his browne Bill, brought me a scaled Bill, and a Woodcocke by the Bill. And, your horse bare a heauie lode, being bare before. And many other equiuoces, where we make no difference in speach, & therfore ought we to make none in writing: though they be of diuerse significations, if now they coulde shewe me their reason why they vse their fantasie in some, and not in these foresayde and many more, agaynst the order of good writing, I would be glad to heare them. But I know they cannot, except they woulde saye (as the truth is) it is for feare, it should be to easie for the Reader. This wit and experience of man, is able to decipher and declare, the meaning of some darke writings which he neuer sawe before, although there were used therein great studie, that no man but such as had

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the order of it, in mind or writing, should be ever able to read it (As I have heard of one hath bene able to do) much more than of that the writer is willing everie man shoulde read. By this we maye also perceue, that superfluous letters to cause the writing of a worde to differ from the speach, for Etymologie, is in lyke maner nothing necessarie nor commodious. Let vs conclude then that though these obseruers of differences woulde neuer so faine corrupt the order of writing in wordes of one sounde, yet maye they not breake the law of true writing. And that we abuse not letters signifyng voyces, for the marke of time: especially when we may (with pleasure) remedie it, as by experience is layde hereafter before your eyes: and found more easie, short, profitable and certaine. And that finallie (notwithstanding those fantastickall Sophisters, which doe indenour to maintayne our vicious writing by their diuers defences) we must be ruled by our speach: and euen as the tongue doth chaunge thaccidents of voyces in place, time, tune, and number, so we

we alwayes in our writing to chaunge the markes, being the image of the voice: even as the Painter, ought to chaunge the variable quantities and accidents, in the images of the man, whose figures he would counterfet, for everie ten yeares of his age. And now the better to call to remembrance, the principall partes and effect, of that which hath bene sayd, I wil use this Allegorie, and compare the lively body of our pronounciation, which reason biddeth the writer to paint and counterfet with letters, unto a man, which would commaunde an indiscrete Painter to portraict his figure, as thus: naming the man Elop. Who coming to a Painter, sayth. Friend, I would haue thee to counterfet the quantitie and qualitie of my body and apparell, by thy craft, so lively as those men, which haue even nowe seene me, may know (whensoeuer they maye see it hereafter) that the same is made to represent me vnto them, as I now am.

The Painter answereth: Sir stande you there, and I shall doe it, as I use to doe others, and as all the Painters of

G.iiiij.

this

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this countrie are accustomed to doe. E-
sope, holwe is that : The Painter an-
swereth . Though you weare hose and
shoes, your figure shall neede none. But

1
Diminution.

Derivation.

Difference.

2
Superfluitie,
for

Etymology.

Length of
vowels.

For short-
ness of
vowels
the double
consonants.

it shall therefore haue painted
other apparrell, by a thirde moze
than you weare, and vpon eue-
rie severall pte, I will marke
and write, the countries name
whence it came . And bicause
your clothes , as well the cloth
as the furre and silke, are of one
colour, I will make them to be
the better scene of diuers colozs.
I will also write in your fore-
head your fathers and mothers
name that men may see of what
stocke you are come of . Where
as in some countries Painters
doe vs to make the nose, of like
quantitie to that in the body, we
set others at the endes of them.
And for making the littlenesse
of the eyes , we make the com-
passe of y head greater, than the
naturall, & double y eie browes.
Then

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Then in the place of eares, we doe vse
to paint eyes.

3
Vsurpation
of power.

And last of all, I will chaunge the middle
fingers and thombes in others places. The Painter. How like you this, will
it not doe well? E sope. Yes, but I would
faine knowe, for what purpose: and the
reason wherefore you woulde doe thus.

4
Misplacing

The Painter. Bicause the Painters of
this countrie, for time out of minde, haue
vsed the like, and we continue therein,
and bicause it is so commonly receyued as
it is, no man needeth to correct it. A good
answere. Nowe leaue we them, and I
demaund the maintainers of such Paint-
ters of our pronounciatiō, if they had forty
or more of their portraitures drawen, sha-
ped and coloured of their foresaid friends:
and those same set vppon the pillars of
Wobles Church, who should be able to
know (but they themselues, being dayly
vsed in naming them) which shoulde be
for the one, or which for the other. For
they shoulde not halfe so well represent
them, as shoulde the well proportioned fi-
gures of so manye skipping Babiens,

X

X

X X

X

H. J.

Apes,

An Orthography.


X
Apes, Marmozets or Monkeys, and
dancing Dogs and Beares.

Better can not a writer be compared,
than to a Painter: For, as neuer Painter
coude counterfet the liuelynesse of a
man (though he behelde him all his lyfe)
except he first considered all his linea-
ments and proportions, and knew the di-
uersitie of his colours: and vnderstode
well, that one colour can not make two
places of one hewe, to be of diuers cou-
lours, what quantitie so euer he laye
on. So was there neuer writer, igno-
rant of all the perticulars, of the voy-
ces spoken, and that shall want due
markes and colours for them: that could
perfitefully counterfet the pronounciation,
though by vse (or better abuse) it were
allowed. Wherefore, that the Reader may
vse, the perfite waye in euerye Englishe
word, which may be spoken (calling Eng-
lish all deriued words receyued, or which
hereafter shall be) and be no longer trou-
bled, in this disorder and abuse, to the con-
fusion and trouble of the Reader, I will
immediatly hereafter, shewe you all the
voices,

voices, which our speech vseth, and so vse severall markes or letters for everie one of them: with necessarie accents, and vse of pointing: and then I will put it in experience, in the rest of my treatise thereafter.

Of the number of our vowels, and of their auncient sounds, in which they are alwayes vsed, in the new maner hereafter: by which their perfite vse, our present abused sounds of some of them, are founde to be Diphthongs.

Cap.iiij.

 **N**owe that there is sufficiently sayde what letters are, and of their right vse, and of the vices which some doe maintaine in our English writing, so as me thinkes every reasonable man may be answered therewith: I shall briefely in this Chapter shewe you what voyces, sounds and breaths we vse in our speech, and accordinglye vse one simple and sole
H. G. figure

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figure for ech one of them: much differing from the disorder & confusion we now are in, and that by forgetting and leaving all superfluous letters vnble, and calling to minde, and taking of others fit & commodious for vs, with sufficient examples of their due, sole, and onely sounds. And afterwards of the accenting, and pointing, wherein the rest of this treatise is written. As touching the diuers soundes and noyses, which are & may be by inanimate things, noz of such soundes and voices as are made of brute and dumbe animals, they doe nothing appertaine to this purpose: but only of the reasonable speech of mankinde, and especially of our English tongue: which speech reasonable is made with diuers organes and instrumentes, namely, the breath from the Lungs or Lights, Arteries, Throte, Vuula, mouth, Tongue, Teeth and Lippes, but such of them as doe giue vs the most distinction and perfite sence, of the sounde or breath giuen, are the tongue, the teeth and lips, by their diuers ble and feelings or touchings in and of the mouth.

Wher.

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Wherefore I will forthwith shew you their figures, in such wise, as with our passed, and yet our present maner of Orthography, you may vnderstand by what voice or breath euery one letter is vsed in the. vii. Chapter, and the rest of this treatise hereafter. Where I shall further treat with more ample reasons & authorities, than is done in this maner of writing, why their figures should be proper vnto them: by reading wherof you may finde by experience the manifest commodities befoze sayd. First I finde that we vse five differing simple soundes or voyces, proceeding from the brest, without any maner of touching of the tongue to the palet or foreteeth, or of the lippes close ioyning together: or eyther of the lippes to their counter teeth. Their due and ancient soundes, may be in this wise verie sensibly perceyued: the first, with wyde opening the mouth, as when a man pau-
neth: and is figured a. The seconde, with
some what more closing the mouth, thrusting softlye the inner part of the tongue
to the inner and vpper great teeth, (or
gummes

a.

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- e. gummes for want of teeth) and is marked e. The thirde, by pressing the tongue in like maner, yet somewhat more forward, and bringing the iawe somewhat more neare, and is written i. The fourth, by taking awaye of all the tongue, cleane from the teeth or gummes, as is sayde for the a, and turning the lippes rounde as a ring, and thrusting forth of a sounding breath, which roundnesse to signifie the shape of the letter, was made (of the first inuentor) in like sort, thus o.
- i. For the fift and last, by holding in lyke maner the tongue from touching the teeth or gummes (as is said of the a, and o) and bringing the lippes so neare together, as there be left but space that the sounds may passe forth with the breath, so softly, that (by their ouer harde and close ioyning) they be not forced thorow the nose, & is noted thus u. And holding the top of your finger betwixt your teeth, you shall the more sensiblye feele that they are so made with your sayd instrumentes. So you may consider how these fve diuers sounds are distinctly made: yet some man may

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may doubt howe to sound part of them,
bicause they haue bene and are abu-
sed in diuers soundes: wherefore after I
haue sayde somewhat of them, I shall
shew you their auncient soundes, yet ge-
nerally v^oled thoro^o all Dutchland ou^{er}
and nether, in their vulgar tongues, and
in pronouncing their Latine, the like of
Italie, also of the French, the Spanish,
and Brutes for the a, e, i, and o. But these
thre last named Nations do all abuse the
u, with vs in sounde: and also the Ger-
maine and Italian for the consonant ex-
cept the auncient Brutes which haue al-
wayes continued this figure v, for the
consonant, whose example I doe minde
to follo^owe. And we our selues doe right-
ly sound all fine bo^owels in the Gospell in
Latine, In principio erat verbum. &c.
vnto sine: where i, is sounded the Diph-
thong ei, or Greeke ei, & in qui, as though
it were written quei, whereas in quis
and quid it is rightly sounded, also the
Gramarians selfe, which teache the
Grammer, doe fall into the fault of Iota-
cisme, which is forbidden them at the be-
ginning,

ou^{er}
nether

v, consonant

ei, diph-
thong.

H.iii.

ginnung,

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ginning thereof: and doe pronounce the same in these Pronounes following, and infinite other words, as in ꝑ vocatiue mi, they sound in mei oꝛ mei: mei they sound mee oꝛ mee, whereas in mihi, many of late days do sound the i, right in both syllables, euen as i, in nobis, the like true sound of i, they vse in tui and sui but wil not yet frame their tongues to sound it so in tibi and sibi as they doe in mihi, vobis, tuis, and suis, ille, ipse, iste, hic, and is. Yet in the declining of them they misname the i, in the second syllable, as in illius, illi, ipsius, ipsi, istius, isti, and the like in the Dominatiues plurall, but in the Datives and Ablatiues they can sounde it right: which fault, none of all the nations befoꝛe named, did euer commit, foꝛ the i, botwell: but doe keepe it still in one sole & the auncient sound: euen as the naturall & artificiall Greekes do their Iota: which also did neuer make it consonant: no more haue the Brites, the Germanis, noꝛ the Italians: which Italians haue deuised foꝛ the sounde of consonant, the gi, noꝛ haue any of the other thꝛee nations (as

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(as farre as I can learne) that sounde of
gi in their speaches : as shall be sayd moze
at large when I come to treate of g, yet
the French and Spanish with vs and the
Scots men, doe vsurpe the i, before a, o,
and u, as the g. before e, and i. And for
the Diphthong ei, many auncient Gram-
marians in borowing of Greeke wordes
haue put often i, alone, which the Ger-
maine doth not allow : knowing them of
long continuance to be of diuers sounds :
and therefore when they thinke the ei,
meete to be sounded in such wordes as are
deriued from the Greeke, they write it so:
which whoso list may see, in a Latine and
Dutch Dictionarie, Authore Petro Da-
sypodio, entituled, Dictionarium la-
tino-germanicum, & vice versa Ger-
manico-latinum. And out of all doubt,
no nation of the foresaide but we and the
Scottish, doe at any time sounde i, in the
foresayde sounde of ei : Wherefore, that
English Greeke Reader which shall giue
the same sound to i, which he doth to ei,
doth further this errour much amongst
vs. Now to come to the u. I sayde the
I. i. French,

i, consonant

u, vowel.

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iu, diph-
thong.

iu, diph-
thong redu-
ced into his
elements.

French, Spanish, and Brutes, I maye
adde the Scottish, doe abuse it with vs in
sounde, and for consonant, except the
Brutes as is sayd: the French doe neuer
sounde it right, but vsurpe ou, for it, the
Spaniard doth often vse it right as we
doe, but often also abuse it with vs: the
French and the Scottish in the sounde of
a Diphthong: which keeping the vowels
in their due sounds, cometh of i, and u,
(or verie neare it) is made and put togi-
ther vnder one breath, confounding the
soundes of i, and u, together: which you
may perceyue in shaping thereof, if you
take away the inner part of your tongue,
from the vpper teeth or Gummies, then
shall you sounde the u, right, or in sounding
the French and Scottish u, holding still
your tongue to the vpper teeth or gums,
and opening your lippes somewhat, you
shall perceyue the right sounde of i. But
for the e, and o, I finde not that any of
the sayd nations do abuse them as we do,
except y French in the ou, for u, as is said
(and that constreyned therevnto with vs,
I must needes saye, bicause they nor we
haue

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haue vsed the u, and we onely the i, in their due sounds) to call the e, in teaching the A. B. C. in the sound of i, and to double the e, for that sound, as in see the Wee doth see. And o, single or double in the sound of u, as, they two come to do some good, which is the mere sound of the u, As for the a, we doe little abuse, wherefore I omit it in this place. And for the quantitie of bowels, I neuer minde to vse the final e, making two sillables in writing when one is spoken, but do borrow the vse of the Grækes, which were wont to write their i, in the line after bowels which were long, and doe vse it still after great letters, as we doe the e, for the quantitie of the preceeding bowell. But now we they write it vnder the small, and in some printes is but euen a pricke, and the lyke may serue vs for the quantitie of bowels: which I vse hereafter. And to perswade you the better, that their auncient sounds are as I haue sayde, I report me to all Musicians of what nations soeuer they be, for a, e, i, and o: and for u, also, except the French, Scottish, and Brites

e.

o.

u.

*e, finall for
time to be
left.*

I.ij.

as

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as is sayd : for namely all English Musicians (as I can vnderstande) doe sounde them, teaching vt, re, mi, fa, sol, la : And so do all speakers and readers often and much in our speech, as in this sentence : The prating Hosteler hath dressed, curried, and rubbed our horses well. Where none of the five vowels is mis-sounded, but kept in their proper and auncient soundes : and so we maye vse them, to our great ease and profite. And for their longer time, it were more reason to double themselves, in the place where the quantitie and longer sounde is made, than to write the e, for it, at the ende of the sillable or worde, or to write a Diphthong in the midst for like longer time : whereas one bowell onely is sounded. For the word Diphthong signifieth a double sounde : and the vowels (thone takes not any part of the sound of the other) are made of sole and single or simple sounds : but for the sayd longer time, the prick under will be most fit and conuenient. And as you are hereafter provided for therein, so are you for the consonants b, and

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and *z*, so that you maye keepe the five
vowels in their only figures and sounds :
as in these examples herebnder : so al-
wayes of our predecessors and the living
new still vsed.

The aunci-
ent and sole
sounds of the
five vowels
are of

a
e
i
o
u

as in

Haue Adam.
Set the net.
Bring this in.
Do not so.
Cum vp cut.

Which is their due and proper sounds,
and as we our selues vse them when we
read Latine, as is sayd of In principio
vnto fine, and so thorow the Gospell ex-
cept a few other words as the *i*, in vita,
vitam, viri, and qui some sounde it also
in ei, and the *u*, in lux we vniuersallye
sounde it right, but in lucet and lumine,
some vsurpe the French and Scottishe
sound, and also in fuit, cui and sui which
ought to be kept in one sounde in all
wordes, as in verbum, deum, ipsum,
sunt. &c. The onely sounde for vowels
of all the five : wherein the Italians and
Germanes, doe continue them vniuer-
sally through all their speach or writing :

I.ij.

is

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is even as we vse them in the foresayde last examples haue Adam.&c. As the Italian doth sounde them in this one worde riputatione, and as the Spanyard doth vse them all, but the u, which he abuseth with vs and the Scottish, but not generally as the French doe. And the Dutch as in the first sentence of the foresayde gospel of Saint Iohn. Im anfang was das wort, vnd das wort was bey Gott vnd Gott was das selbig wort, where they are all sounded as thorowe all their speach as the Italians doe, and as the Spanyard and we doe often. But for consonants I must confesse the Italian and Germaine with vs, the French and Spaniards doe abuse the u, yet the Almain neuer or seldome writeth the figure u, for consonant, but (with the Welsh) thus v, and by negligence vseth the same also for vowell as in vnd, but not before any vowell, where it might be taken for a consonant. And for the consonant i, the Italian hath sounde it so brumete as he hath prouided for it the vse of gi, as is said.

Thus trusting that you be certified of
the

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the auncient and due soundes of the five
bowels (I finde not that we shall neede
any more) wherein only we ought to vse
them, and so as when two or three of them
may come together the same and none o-
ther sound of ech must appeare: but that
the sounde must be longer or in a higher
tune of the last than the first, or the two
first, if it be in a Triphthong, that is, of
three soundes. Which come in our speech
but seldome: but the Dipthong very of-
ten. And euery one may ioyne with any
one of hir other foure fellows, and be
made a double sound as is sayd in one sil-
lable, yet two bowels may also come to-
gether, and the first haue hir full sounde
as well as the latter, but then they make
two sillables: for the knowledge wherof,
I doe vse ouer the latter bowell two
prickes receyued in both Greeke and La-
tin Dyæresis thus ". The high Dutch not *Dyæresis.*
vsing alwayes one figure for the bowell,
and another for the consonant of the u, do
vse (as we from them) the double w, be-
fore ech one of the other bowels in Dipth-
thong, for which the Italian, French,
and

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and Spanish, doe vse to write the g, before u, to cause the reader, to be certaine that the v, is no consonant. The Dutch doe vse also au, ei, and ie, rightly as I do hereafter, and æ, in the sounde of æ, or e long: ð in the sounde œ, or eu: ü, in the sound of iu, or the French and Scottish u, û, for eu, and û for u, long, or French ou, with other bowels before and after them, which figures if neede were, we mought haue borrowed, but are ancipites and doubtfull for the Reader, which is not in those hereafter, where ech bowell is saine for hir selfe: as they are vsed in speech. And so vsing the i, allwayes bowell as is sayd, we shall neuer neede the y, wherevnto we giue the verie sounde of i, or ei, nor the w, for that I will also vse, one figure for the consonant: and thother for the bowell: and the pricke vnder for the longer sounde. And for Diphthongs and Triphthongs, I neede to giue none examples in this place, but doe deferre them til I haue shewde you the figures and names of all our sounds and breaths. And in the meane time I will giue you to vnderstande

æ.

ð. ü.

û. û.

y.left.

w.left.

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32

stande which (of such as we doe now vse)
we doe vsurpe for some of them, and
which we doe righte vse: and giue you
examples of the, as is done of the vowels.

The number of consonantes and
breathes, which we vse in our speach,
with the leauing of superfluous let-
ters, and receyuing of such other
as we neede: with example
of their right vse.

Cap. v.

Finde that we doe vse. xij.
diuers dumbe or dul sounds
in our speach, comming fro
the brest with a breath as
it were groningly, diuersi-
fied eyther by touching of
the lippes together, or of the vnder lippe
to the vpper teeth, or of the tongue to the
palet, to the vpper great teeth or gums,
or to the vpper foreteeth: whereof seauen
of them haue as many felowes or sisters,
and may be so called, for that they are
shaped in the mouth in one selfe maner
and fashon: differing only by leauing of
the

l. j.

the

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b. p.
v. f.
g. k.

c, left, and
k, recciued.

the inward sound, & vse but of the breath, so as the one mought be allowed to stand in place and passe musters for hir fellow, euen as the females (of the nearest like vnto the males) of any kind, mought for males, or contrarywise. The one couple or paire, is the b, and p. Another is the v, consonant and f. Then g, and k, or c, as before a, o, and u, which c, seeing the k, is so well knowen as it is, I had as lief be beholding to the Greeke for their k, as to the Latine for their c, and to vse the c, with a, a differing note for the sounde of ch, for it is not the proper office of b, to serue in that sort, nor as we do with t, and with s, for so euery consonant is aspired and breathed: and no sound can be made in mans brest without his breath though it be kept in, as for b, g, d, & m, though a man doe stoppe his nose and keepe in his breath, yet he may make the inward sound of them: which is by the meane of his breath. And the consonants may all be framed and vttered sensibly to the eare without the naming of anye vowell or Diphthong: the maner whereof I can not

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33

not so well expresse by writing as by mouth, but the nearest I maye, I shall write hereafter. And we must be carefull to sound the g, as y Greicians do gamma, ^{g. in one sound.} the Hebzeues guimel, as the english Saxons did and yet is vsed in all Dutchlande ouer and nether, and kept of the Brites or Walsh vnto this day, that is before e, & i, as before a, o, and u: as we also often rightly do: as in this sentence, leaue your anger, and giue me your girdle to get this together: for which onely sounde, I shall alwayes vse the g, without any neede of the h, betwixt the g, and e, or i, as the Fleming doth. And for the sound of the j, consonant, for which the Italian doth vse gi, to be serued according to our neede, we must take a newe figure, for which Sir Thomas Smith hath chosen the English Saxon J and I doe vse the same hereafter, a little diuersifying the shape to differ more from g, and to be readier for the hande to write, thus j: for which we j, for j, consonant. mought haue vsed also this marke j, but ^{sonant.} the other is better, for that it needeth no G, for ch. ^{ch.} pricke ouer it (which is the note of the i, j, consonant

Is.g.

to left.

An Orthography.

to be the better knowne before or after, or
betwixt m, and n. And for the sounde of
the k, I finde no fault. The fellow or sis-
ter of *z* is the sound of *y* Italian c, before
e, and i, and of our and the Spanish most
common sound of ch. For which the high
Dutche doe wyte *tsch*, as in *Teutsch*,
Teutscher, *gehetscht*, & *Uerdolmetscht*.
For which there mought be vsed, as we
haue accustomed the ch, but that the truth
is, as also Sir Thomas Smith sayth, the
h, is in that sort much abused, for which
sound of ch, he alloweth the c, before and
after all bowels and diphthonges alike:
and doth declare it to be the auncient sound
of c, but bicause it hath bene so long and
yet is of many nations with vs abused in
two sounds, I thinke it better to receyue
some other figure, for which I haue tur-
ned my penne (as for the others hereaf-
ter) diuers wayes, as thus, *ch*, *ct* and *C*,
whiche last I finde the readiest for the
hande, and to ioyne with the following
letters best. Fifthly, this couple *d*, and *t*,
which we vse rightly in reading English
most commonlye, but manye doe abuse
them

C, for ch.

d. *t*.

An Orthography.

34

them in reading Latin in certaine words
in the sound of the following couple, as is
sayde at the beginning of the Grammer,
and shall be sayde in my newe maner.
Sixthlye we haue a paire of soundes for
which we doe vsurpe the th, alone, which
I, with Sir Thomas Smith, doe leaue,
and vse for eche one a diuerse figure: and
whereas he vseth for them the English
Saron letters called the thorne d, thus,
ð; or the Greeke Δ for thone, and the
Greeke θ, or Saron ϑ for thother, I haue
followed the readynesse of the hande, as
is sayde for the z, and c, and haue deu-
ised for this couple d, for the thorne d, or *d, new.*
dh, & f, for th. And the other paire which *f, for th.*
we haue, is the z, and s, and some thinke *z. s.*
the sh, shoulde be the s, aspirid, which I
coude not well auoyde, if I had not nar-
rowly considered and founde the z, and s,
to be shapen in one sort, which is with
thrusting the tongue to the palet, and
teeth or gummes forward, so as the first
is then sounded with a soft breath thorow
the upper foreteeth, and hir fellow with-
out any sound, and with a harder breath:

l.iii.

obser.

An Orthography.

sb.

observing the order of all the five other
paires: whereas the hushing of this breath
is made thorough the teeth only and taking
of the tongue from the palet, and drawing
it inward to the upper gummes or teeth:
which you may perceyue by closing your
teeth together, and so thrusting forth of
your breath harde: or by biting your un-
der or upper lip, & thrusting your breath
thorough your teeth, and so this breath is
perfectly made. By which doings you
maye finde that the *z*, nor *s*, can not be
made but by touching of the tongue to
the palet. For the felowe of which *sh*, the
French do sounde their *g*, before *e*, and *i*,
and the *j*. consonant before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and
sometimes before *e*, and doe never sound
perfectly our sounds before said for *z* & *s*,
in all their speech. For which *sh*, I have
framed a new figure, with lyke regarde
for the shortnesse and easinesse for *y* writ-
ting, as for the rest before said, & is thus *s*.
Then we haue foure soundes of the li-
quides or semivocales, *l*, *m*, *n*, and *r*, of
which I must needes confesse, as of some
others before, to be rightly used in sounde
when

s, for sb.

l, m, n, r.

An Orthography.

35

When they be single. Wee haue further
the l, aspired lyke to the Spanishe and
Malsh often vse of the ll, which maketh
the. rij. dumbe or dull sounde, but we vse
it not that I know of, at the beginning of
any words as they do : but often at the end
of words, as in this sentence, the bet le is
hable to fable. Where we wrest the e,
which is but closely or (as it were) halfe
sounded : wherfore we may with as smal
cost and labour, as of the rest, vse a fit fi-
gure for it : and neuer neede to vse the ll,
or lh, and for the reasons abovesaid not to
abuse the h, but as I haue in the other cō-
sonants aspired, vled the least draught of
the penne, I could, to signifie that aspira-
tion, that is for the ch, dh, th, and sh. So
will I doe the like for this lh, as thus, *l: new.*
wherevnto the folowing letters may wel
ioyne, and the difference sufficient. Fur-
ther, we abuse the name of h, calling it *h.*
ache, which sounde serueth very well to
expresse a headache, or some bone ache :
whose propertie is to signifie onely the
breath without any meane of instrument
or sound as we vse it before and after the
sound

An Orthography.

sound of the volwell in laughing *hah*, or *heh*, as when we laugh we bring out our breath so *hah*, *hah*, *hah*: or *heh*, *heh*, *heh*, where the *h*, hath no sounde but as you woulde blowe to warme your handes, for the sound therof is thewed by the volwell. And for that we doe vse to write so many diuerse secretarie hands, amongst which, there hath not yet one bene framed to be put in print, and seeing the Italick letters much written and printed amongst vs, I do herafter vse them, and doe find them as easie and swift for the hande and eye, as any other letter, howbeit there are many in diuerse nations doe write their accustomed hande very swiftly, whercof much vse is onely the cause, but none so generall and thorowly easie for the eye, and hand, as the Italick. And for the new figures, which I haue deuised, conformable to the course of the hande, and fit for the print, no man needeth to be offended, who so liketh them not, may leaue them. Yet who can let me to think of him otherwise, than as of a man which liketh best to be partly naked, and wilfully refuseth conue-

An Orthography.

36

convenient and fit clothes to furnish the want of his conuerture, and yet is content to haue some part double or trefle furnished, with none other reason than because he hath bene brought vp in it, and is the vse of his countrie, whereas if the superfluous attire were bestowed on that other part which wanted, he should be no more burthened than before. Euen so our number of figures or letters shall be no more than before, but shaped to better purpose, leauing all superfluitie, and taking what neede is, as is partly sayd. For you may see (and you shall finde that wee neede them not) I haue left the p, and w, wholy. To the c, I haue giue an addition for ch. The j, consonant and q, I leaue also as wholye superfluous. So are the long l, and this figure 2, for that one figure for one sounde is sufficient, except we would haue store, as is vsed of men in battell, or for wiues when one husbände is dead, another to dwell in the place: but we see there needeth no such supplie in letters. Further, for the right placing of h, I am not so much bounde to custome, but

l, 2, left.

Placing
of h.

A. J.

that

An Orthography.

that I may write it as we vse it in speech, as for these words, what, when & where, I doe write, huat, huen and huer, and all such like.

I leaue also all double consonants: ha-
uing a marke for the long bolwell, there
is therby sufficient knowledge giuen that
euerpe vnmarked bolwell is short: yet
wheras by custome of double consonants
there may be doubt of the length, we may
vse the marke ouer it, of the acute tone or
tune, thus

The acute
tune

di, p, p, left.

G, or &

x

Also I finde it as reasonable for vs to
vse the abridgement di, for halfe, p for our
by, and p for our for, as & for and, or any
other abridgement, wherein no letter of
the syllable is shewed, but seeing G, or &
is so vniuersally vsed, I leaue it as I find
it, so doe I the x, for that it is in likewise
vsed vniuersally in counting for ten, but
for voyce it maye be expressed with ks,
which I will often vse for it, seeking to es-
chue diuersitie of figures. The like maye
be sayd of li. for pound, d. for peny, ob, for
halfe peny, and q. for farthing, but in
s. for shilling, is some reason, of which,
what

An Orthography.

37

whatsoeuer I write or say, I know every man will vse as him best liketh. But for my part in the former abridgements and such like, seeing they varpe from the office and right vse of letters, I will write the sillables at length, except it be when I would write by ciphzing: but for the rest last mentioned, I will vse them with the multitude, and the more willing, for that they serue in matter of numbring, and naming of kindes of monye: wherewith none commonly deale, other than such as are capable, quickly to learne the sayd accustomed figures.

Accordingly will I set them in order, with their names, and examples of their soundes, whereof I begin to wrYTE in the next Chapter, and so continue all the rest of this worke: wherewith although that which is sayde may satisfie the beneuolent, yet the taste of some other will be so altered, as the rest will be right lothsome vnto them, and grieue them to looke thereon, by the straungenesse therof: vnto which paine (seeing pleasure is paineful vnto them) I do drine them if they will

L. ij.

vnder.

An Orthography.

Understande the same, by the experience wherof, some of them may peradventure finde such saour as they maye chaunge their mode. And for that the figures and soundes of the vowels are prescribed, here followeth a table of the consonants and breathes, with a declaration of their proper vse and sounde by this our present maner of writing, for such doubtfull wordes as are therein written in my following new maner.

Figures.	Names.	Sounded before and after vowels, as in the wordes here- vnder.
1 { b	bi	birds, bil, dab, krab. For bille, dabbe, Crabbe.
1 { p	pi	pild, pig, pap, paper, for pigge, pappe,
2 { v	ev	éver, éva, hev, lev. For beaue, leaue.
2 { f	ef	est sun, efek, if, thif. For est sone, effect, if, theese.
3 { g	ga	gaul, gam, leg, bag. For gall, game, legge, bagge.
3 { k	ka	kan, kaG, bak, zak. For canne, carek, backe, iacke.

An Orthography.

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4 } ^z ze zent, zorz, saz, paz. For gentle,
george, sage, page.

6 } ^c ce Ceri, Ciz, such, much. For cherie,
cheese, such, much.

5 } ^d di dik, did, gud, lad For dick, didde,
good, ladde.

1 } ^t ti tib, tit, sit, kit. For tybbe, tittle,
lytte, kittle.

6 } ^d ed ede uidout or uidin. For eyther
without or within.

6 } ^f ef fri, frik and fin. For threc, thicke
and thinne, and hefe hafe hiz defe.
For beath, bath, hes death.

7 } ^r er eri hoz. For easie hose.

1 } ^s es ester, est-wind. For easter & east
winde, send mi sum salt. For
me somme.

{ ^l el } These sounds are so vniuer-
{ ^m em } sally kept persue and simple as
{ ⁿ en } is sayd as I neede to giue none
{ ^r er } example of them.

1 } ^d ed Before the vowell we doe not vse
it, but after, as bedd, habd, sabd.
For beadle, hable, sable.

An Orthography.

Breathes } δ $a\delta$ $a\delta es$, δal , δi $ua\delta$. For $a\delta be$,
two. } b $ba\delta$, $ba\delta$, $ba\delta$, and $ba\delta$ no sounde but
of the vowell.

Thus I finde in our speech, the first of
ech of the. viij. paire, figured by b , v , g , z ,
 d , d , and z , with the foure liquides or se-
miuocales l , m , n , r , and the δ to haue the
dull, dumb, inward or groning sounde of
the brest, and the latter of eche of the sea-
uen paires neuer to be sounded (but only
breathed) otherwise then by the helpe of
the botwell or semiuocale, and are p , f , k ,
 g , t , s , and s . And the two other aspirati-
ons or breathes, thone blowen thoro the
teeth, and thother freely without any stop
from the brest: and are figured δ , and b .
so there are twelue dumb digers sounds,
nine diuerse breathes, and the five botw-
els, which make in all. xxvj. & I find not
that we næde any more simple figures.

A. A. A. U.

E. O. O.

7 vowels in English.

8 and 2 more Lipthongs.

Of

An Orthography.

39

Of the accidentes vnto vowels, to
weete, time, tune, and breath, with
Diphthongs and Triphthongs,
and an order of distincti-
on and pointing v-
sed thereafter.

Cap. vj.



Nowe for the quantitie of
ech of the vowels, which
is an accident to the voice,
to giue knowledge when
the vowel shall be longer
in the same sounde, one
marke for that length may serue well for
all and euery one of them: for which as is
sayde, I vse a picke vnder ech, as thus,
ā ē ī ō ū. And when the following conso-
nant is to be harder sounded than accus-
tomed (for which we now vse to double
them) the note of the acute vpon the pre-
cedding vowel, may fitly serue as is sayd
Folio. 36. & when two vowels may come
together, and by the speech are founde in
two sillables, the figure of diuision called
Dyæresis may serue well, as is sayd, Fo-
lio. 35. which I doe also vse, and of the
L. iiii. breathes

An Orthography.

breathes, Folio. 34. & 35. Now wil I shew
you examples of the Diphthongs made of
two short bowels, and of others of one
short and of another long. And then of
triphthongs. With short bowels, as thus,
(*ui uilreid bei ionder uel, huer de uat uas
uelner takn bei de iung hound*) which is
written for (we wyl ride by yonder well
where the *U*at was wel neare taken by
the yong hound) which doe come very of-
ten in our speech.

*ua, ue, ui,
ei, ie, iu, ou.*

Of diphthongs whereof one bowell is
short, and the other long as (*iu uer na-
king in de fourti towr, huer az de huc did pouer
water upon de buet flower*) which I write for
(you were making in the fourty towr,
when as the boye did poure water vppon
the wheate flower) which also doe come
verie often. And for triphthongs as (*bi ueiz
ov de huez buet*) for, be wise of the boyes
bowy. And (*hark de kat diets mieu huez in
milk de ieu*) for, hark the Cat doth melow,
whiles you milke the yowe. And a *Basin*
and *eaur*, for, ealwer, and certaine others
as will be scene hereafter. And for three
bowels comming together, and making
two

*ua, ue, iu,
ou.*

*uei.
ieu.*

uei.

ean.

An Orthography.

40

two sillables as in example (*de viuer seth* *inē.*
siuēr it is piuēr) for (the beuer sayth sure
it is pure) & as in these wordes (*dis beier iz*
beiēr ov pouēr den de deiēr bei hiz seiēr. *ciē, ouēr.*
For (this bier is higher of power, than the dier
by his fire.) And so of others when they
shall come in place hereafter, and for the
Apostrophe & coniunction of halfe words,
or of diuers words which shall be sounded
together, their vse is common. *Apostro-
phe.*
Coniunc-
tion.

At last, to be readye to enter into my
newe maner of writing, I will briefely
write of distinction or pointing, which
(well obserued) maye yelde the matter,
much the readier to the senses, as well to
the eie as to the eare. For it sheweth vs
how to rest: when y sentence continueth,
and when it endeth: how to vnderstande
what is written, and is not needefull to
the sentence: what some translatour or
newe writer of a worke, doth adde more
than the Autho: did at first write: and al
so what sentence is asking: and what is
wondering: their number is seuen, whose
figures folow. The first marked thus,
the Grækes call comma, for which the

¶.j.

Latins

An Orthography.

Latines and other vulgares haue vsed a strike thus / or thus, / & called it incisum, and is in reading the shortest rest, neare the time of a Crachet in musicke, alwayes signifying the sentence vnfinshed which we commonly nowe marke thus , for that the vse thereof is so often to be seene, I forbear to giue you any other example therof.

Comma

,

Colon

:

The second marked thus : & Grækes call colon, which the Latines interprete artus membrorum or internodium, which is the space, or the bone, fleshe and skinne betwixt two ioyntes, and so (accompting a full sentence, as a complete bodie) these two prickes may well signifie a great part therof, : as of the body, may be taken from the ancle ioint to the knée, and from the knée to the huckle or buttock ioynt: and knowing thereby that there is more to come, whereas the other first rest or comma, doth but in maner deuide the small parts (betwixt the ioynts) of the hands and fete.

Periode

.

And the last of these thre is a pricke thus . to signifie the ende of a full and per-

per

An Orthography.

41

perfecte sentence, as the head and fete are the extreme endes of a body, which prick the Grækes and Latines with many other nations doe vse : and the sentence before it, they call Periodus that is in latine circuitus vel ambitus, and after some comprehensio, and we sentence, after which we vse to begin with a great letter. Anye one of the other foure markes, although they may be for perfect sentences, yet may they be put within other longer sentences. As the Parentheses, which Græke word signifieth interposition : and we may vnderstand to be a putting in, or an addition of some other matter by the waye : which being left out yet the sentence remaineth good. And note that it may be put in any part of the sentence, except it be at the beginning or ende : and the sayd Parenthesis are most so short as there doth seldome chaunce in it anye other of the three foresayde points. Sometimes the right halfe circle is vused of the translatour to signifie his exposition or glose, vpon some worde or sentence, and some doe vse both for that purpose : wher-

()

An Orthography.

by it is to be knowne to be the translators mynde, and not the Authoꝝ, and then they be not vsed foꝛ interposition of sentence: foꝛ which vse the two last herebinder are most vsed. The vse of the Parenthesis is so wel knowne as I neede to giue none example of it. No more doe I of the interrogatiue oꝛ admiratiue, but that they are most full sentences of themselues, & therefore are also marked with the full sentence, point oꝛ pricke in the line, adding therto foꝛ asking aboue þ line thus: & foꝛ wondring thus! And foꝛ the marke of the interrogatiue and admiratiue, I woulde thinke it more reasonable to vse them before then after, bicause their tunes doe differ from our other maner of pronounciation at the beginning of the sentence. Which I thought good to remember, but to vse them as they are receiued, seeing the matter is of no great moment. There resteth yet to saue somewhat of these last paire [] which differ from þ proprietie of the Parenthesis: foꝛ it is neuer vsed of the Authoꝛ, and first writer of any matter, but in translations, commentaries

*Asking
?
wondring
!*

taries and expositions: in translations, as is sayd aboue of the figures of interposition, when as they haue no force of Parenthesis in expositions and commentaries, contrarywise the writer noteth the text (whether it be worde or sentence) some with both, others with the right half, then following he writeth his commentarie or exposition. Thus to your twelue figures for your diuers dumbe sounds and seauen diuers breathed consonantes, and two simple breathes, with your fiue bowels ech short or sharpe, or long when it is sounded with the diphthongs and triphthongs which maye come of them, with the other accents and distinctions or pointing befoze particularly (though briefly) declared: and vsing all accordingly, I thinke euerye reasonable man (yea, I mought say, childe or youth that can read and doth vnderstand that which is befoze said) may assuredly, without any occasion of doubt, reade all that which followeth.

I woulde gladly haue had letters for the capitals, greater & thicker than those hereafter, allwayes of one sort & making,

¶.ij.

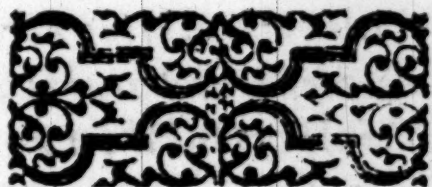
for

An Orthography.

for want wherof for this impression I doe
use a strike before them, which I haue
done for the yong and new learners be-
hoofe: for that I woulde not their eyes
shoulde be troubled with two figures
differing in shape, for any one simple
voice, sound, or breath, when as one may
suffice, and much lesse for so many.

Now some such as haue well conside-
red the premisses maye thinke my mea-
ning to be good, and yet can not be per-
swaded my purpose shoulde euer be so pro-
fitable as I haue promised in my preface,
for that the present maner is so plentiful-
ly spread, and that in great volumes, and
is vniuersallye receyued, and well liked
of, as it shoulde be a maruailous labour
and charge to allowe a new maner. And
therefore it is the moste profitable to be
contented with the olde. That is, saye I,
bicause no better nor more certaine order
hath bene hitherto laid before them. These
men meane to be content with Acornes
as their predecessours were, contenting
themselues with Hides and Skelless for
their clothing, and Spernes to gather
their

their acornes in, and dwell in their dens,
rather than to fell the wood, and make
them houses therewith, to stocke vp the
rotes and make the grounde arable, to
plowe the grounde and sow and reape
good corne. And therefore I say, how long
soeuer our predecessors haue vsed our pre-
sent maner, when we do not receyue and
enioy therby the benefite of a perfite wri-
ting, but contrarywise do finde great dis-
orders in it, (as it hath appered) we should
rather embrace than repugne the better
and more profitable, and be ashamed
of our former rudenesse: for in
amendment of any thing
it is better late
than ne-
uer.



An Orthography.

An exercisiz ov dat huiG iz sed: huer-in iz de-
clard, hou de rest ov de consonants ar mad
bei dinstuments ov de moufi: huiG
was omitted in de premisez, for dat
wi did not muG abiuiz
dem. Cap. vij.



n dis tit & abuv-writn, ei kónsi-
der ov de i, in exercisiz, & ov de
u, in instruments: de leik ov de
i, in tit & huiG de kómon man,
and mani lerned, du sound in de
diphthongs ei, and iu: ict ei
uld not think it mit to weit dem, in doz
and leik urds, huer de sound ov de voël on-
li, me bi as ucl álonéd in our spiG, as dat ov
de diphthong iur & ov de riud: and so far ei álon
observation for derivations. ∞ / hierbei iu me
persee, dat our sing & sounding and ius of let-
ters, me in proses ov teim, bring our hol nasion
tu on serten, perfect and zeneral speking. ∞
/ huer-in si must biviuled bei de lerned from
teim tu teim. ∞ / and ei kan not blám ani man
tu think dis maner ov niu ureiting stranz, for
ei du kónfés it iz stranz tu mei self, dob besor
ei

An Orthography.

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ei hav ended de ureiting, and in de riding ov
diz buk, ei dunt not bod in and ei sal think
our laburs uel bestoed. ∞ / and not-uid-stand-
aing dat ei hav devizd dis niu maner ov urei-
ting for our /inglis, ei mien not dat /latin
suld bi-writn in dez leters, no mor den de
/grik or /hebru, neder uld ei ureit t' ani
man or ani stranz nasion in dez leters, but
buen az ei-uld ureit /inglis. ∞ / and az ei-uld
gladli konterfet hiz spi^g uid mei tung, so-uld
ei hiz ureiting uid mei hand. ∞ / iet huo kuld
let mi t' iuz mei pen de best ei kuld, der bei t'-
den de suner in de perfet pronunsiasion, ov a-
ni stranz spi^g: but ureiting /inglis, ui me
(az is sed) iuz for evri stranz urd, de sam
marks or leters ov de voises buil^g ui du feind in
spi^g, uidout ani-uder regard tu di^g bei-urei-
ting buens de-urd iz boroed, den az ui du-in
speking. ∞ / for su^g kuriozite in superfluz le-
ters, for derivasion or discrens, and so furth, iz
de disordering and konfounding, ov ani-urei-
ting: kontrari tu de lau-ov de perfekcion der-
of, and agenst aul rezon: huer-bei, it suld bi o-
bedient untu de pronunsiasion, az tu hir ladi-
and mistres: and so, dd or diminis az di saul
in sukses ov teim komaund. ∞ / furdcr bi-iu

N.1.

adver-

An Orthography.

advertized, dat ei me oftn iuz bod de feluz or
sisters ov on per, in on urd, at on teim d' on, and
at an- uder teim d' uder. ∞ / az for exāpt in dis
huiG ei hav hier-befor writn, in dis urd ius,
uid s, and hav writn de sam urd aulso, uid bir
feluz z, so hav ei dun ui' d' artik & ov and of.
for dat ui du-iuz dem so in spiG. ∞ / hier,
bei deksamp & ov d' / hebrin daghezing and
rapheing, ov six ov der konsonants, and pri-
king ov der iht or left seid ov der léter / sin,
iz noted de dubt ius ov our sed 7. perz of fe-
lu konsonants, and doh it bi not in de sam sort,
az ei tak it : for our diferens iz tu kno buen
d' on hats d' inuward sound and d' uder not : and
derz, iz buen d' on iz harder bredde dan d'-
uder, az me bi from our b, and bh, if ui-iuzd
it : ov de g, soft, and de gh aspi'd, az de
/ fleming dud iuz it : from our d, and dh, in
suG-ueiz az is sed hier-after ov de ph: our and
de / grik k, from ch. and x. p, from ph, not
az ui-and de modern / griks du-in de sound
ov f, huiG if de bih / duG had found gud, de
kuld as uel hav iuzd ph, az ps, in psand for our
pōūd: but if de had takn de h, de-uld hav bredde
it in dis plas, as de du-auluez : huiG iz az ui
muh't for pound in dis ueiz p-bound: so de ureit
pseiff for a flint or peip, huiG if it bad bin writn
uid

An Orthography.

45

uid ph, de uld hav sōded it az muht bi p-beiff:
so for oepffel, æp-bel offen, op-ben : pflaum,
p-blaum : pfennig, p-bennig : in buiG urds ui
in /ingliſ, having ſape dem uidout de f, or h,
iet ui bred de h, ſofeli and ſe : p-beip, ap-bel,
p-hlun, op-ben and p-beni:ov de t, from th, az
ui-iuz th, in de river ov /thams, /thomas and
/sathan, az de /ualſ du-aluez iuz it : and
de /duG in dez urds zūm theil theūr, thor and
thūn, in /ingliſ ſum del diēr, dor and dun :
buiG, ar never konfounded in de ſound or
bretſ ov eder d, or t. ∞ d' /hebrins
for-ſed daghes iz a prikin de bodi-ov de lēter,
tu giu de knolez ov a harder, and raphe a liſt
lein ovr-it for de ſofter ſound. ∞ /ei remember
dat ſum ov our grāmarians for de preſent
mihi, and nihil, did ureit michi and ni-
chil, and ſo ſounded ch, in de ſound ov G, az
ei auſo remember de /frenſ did in ſ, buiG
boſ ui, and de hav uel leſt prezentlei. ∞ /and
buer-az de bēter lerned ſort hav iuzd ch, in
/michaelmas, az t-uer writn uid kh, or k, alon,
az abuv : in mani plases ov /ingland de
kuntreman iz akūſtumed tu ſe for de quarter
de /miGelman : and iet bi-uil kaul hiſ kom-
panion /mibel. ∞ /and ſo de /nordren man

An Orthography.

sez mikl for our mi⁶ or mu⁶, kirk for Gur⁶,
and su⁶ leik. ∞ / hier-bei't-iz evident dat ni
abiuz de h, tu mak it serv so diverslei uid kon-
sonants az ui du, hui⁶ (az iz bifor-sed ov de
voels) ui-ar konstrend tu du, having no seve-
ral lēters for doz konsonant sounds: hui⁶ ui-
iuz in our spi⁶, hui⁶ sounds de /latins ne-
ver had, nor de /du⁶, nor /fren⁶, nor d'
/italian. ∞ / for de /latin, from huom
de sed nasions uid vs, du bor' our lēters,
Æneas Silvius in his treatis de liberorum
educatione, nev de lāter end, ureiting de
aspiratione seth: Apud Latinos nulla
consona aspiratur. / and a lit^t after bi
noteth dat iij. ar iuzd tu b'aspird in
/grikurds, to wit c, p, r, t, az Chremes,
Philosophus, Rhetor, and Thraso: and
uder derivations ov de /grik: and duth anlso
der not, dat de /latins nev not skrupelus in ob-
serving ov derivation, az mei kontraries uld
hav us, az Filius, Fama, and Ferè, de hav
aluez writn uid f, doh de bi derivd from de
/grik. / de leik iz der in annotationes
Ioachimi Camerarij, Iohannis Si-
chardi, aliorumq; doctissimorum in
vtraq; lingua virorum: upon Quintili-

An Orthography.

46

an, in an impression at Basil bei Robert Winter in Anno. 1543. in de first buk in de seivth Chapter, de literis & eorum potestate, sub litera e. Et F, litera vtimur pro aspirato: quæ enim Græci per Φ, enunciarunt, Latini per F, maluerūt: vt fama, fagus, fur, afer. Quæ igitur Græci inquit, aspirate pronunciarūt, nos quidem non aspirate dicimus, sed tamen confimiliter. ∞ / & understanding huer of me lit & profit ani-uder den de / gramarian, huer for ei du not inglis it. ∞ / and den soluetis dis semens: Docuit enim & Priscianus; inter F, & Φ, proferendum differentiam esse. &c. vt Burrhus pro Pyrrho, Bruges pro Phrygibus, Balæna pro Phalæna. ∞ / huius significatio: and Priscian trinitant, dat der iz a differens in pronunsiacion betuikst f, and ph, and so furto, az Burrhus, for Pyrrho, Bruges for de Phrygians, Balæna for Phalæna. ∞ / and Quintilian resiteth der in de text dat Cicero laubt von ru skorn in speking Fundanio, for dat hi kuld not pronouns de first leter ov d'urd. az de / latins did. ∞ / huer-bei in me persev d'aunsient / latins

N 3.

urat

* a grik.

An Orthography.

urat az de spak and understud de / griks as-
piring of p, tu bi ner leik az ui mubt aspir
b, and derfor urat dör urds mid b, doh de
/ griks urat dem wits ph. ∞ / for de riht sound
ov p, bredt, kan not bi diskreibd in / inglis
akustumed wrciting, for dat ui-iur de f, for d-
abiurd sound derof, and kontrari-weiz du
sound ph, in / grik urds in de sam sound ui-iur
d f, huiG dud apir (bei dat is sed) oht not tu
bi so sounded: but bredt az in de / duG ex-
amples befor ∞ / and doh ei hav seuēd in hier-
befor hou-ui du-iur de t, bredt in / thams,
/ thomas, and / sathan, ict ei-uil se som-huat
mor derofin dis plas, de / latins in translating
ov / grik urds for der ius, hav put θ intu bod
t, and d, as θεῖος triumphus, θεος
deus, θεα dea: but du-iur th, az in The-
ma, Thesis, Thermopola, and mani-uder
sub urds az de bor' ov de / griks. ∞ / and ui-
iur tu bredt it riht also-in der urds of thūni
fis, herb theim, medesin thriakt, threziur and
thron, in huiG az in de abuv-sed / thams,
/ thomas, and / sathan, ui-iur it az du-aul
/ duGland over and neder, and az du d / ita-
lian, / frenG, and / spaniard, non ov dem ha-
ving dör sounds in aul der spiGes huiG ui
hav

An Orthography.

47

hav givn tu th, nor never had de /latins dem,
 derfor hou kuld ui-urcit dem ui' de /latin
 leters, iet our predesésors abiur'd de d, in ad,
 and aul de compounds dero' in de sound ov d,
 eksept d'urd buer-uid it iz compounded began
 uid d, az dico, and duco, in su' de soloi'ng
 d, did konstren dem tu scund de former riht. ∞
 /and mor hav ui abiur'd de t, in de sound ov
 ts, in de third persons singuler ov aul verbs ak-
 tivz and neuters ending in t, uid a voel be-
 for it : and for d, in apud, de' t, in caput,
 &c. az iz plenli sed in d'orthographi ov de
 gramer, hui' not-uid-standing ci ser mi, sum
 of mein elders bi'ng broht up derin: uil tink de
 kan not spek béter nou den de did buen de-uer
 iung, espesiālei dat hui' de lernd in de
 gramer skul : but huat ! iu me'tink ci-am nou
 foris ov mei mäter, tu-urcit ov speking, buer-as
 ci purpoz'd but tu sio hou-ui muht most feli-
 urcit dat ting ui spek! so ci du, doh ci-urcit hier
 ov d'il speking ov /latin, in su' ov our /ing-
 lis scunds az de /latins nor no nasion els (iu
 mei knolz) but de /uals (from huom it must
 vids bi, our predesésors hav lernd dem) and
 our /inglis /gresians du-iur. ∞ / nou for
 de breeding ov c, (for hui' ci iur G) ui abiur

N.4

mu'G,

An Orthography.

muG, but hav iuzd rihtli-oftn az in de nams
 ov Cham, Chanahan, Chrysolom,
 Charybdis, and in der yrds, chronik, chart
 ov a kuntre, choler, a kariaz chart, a chandt, a
 chamel, de herb sichore, and mani-uder, and az
 aul DuG-land, and de / florentins du-iuz it
 auluez. ∞ / huiG sound ov G, de / italian and
 hih / duG and / spaniard hav, az is sed, and
 Saul-bi in de nekt Gapter: but de / frenG in
 mani yrds huer-in d' orizinal / latin iz writn
 wiſc, de ureit ch, sounding it az our sh, huer-az
 ui du kip de sound ch, az ei hav abuv-sed, or of
 k, az Campus ui se kamp, and de / frenG,
 Gaump: Cattus, a kat, ung Sat: Caules,
 kolurts, in / frenG shoulx: Capus, a kapn,
 shappon: Carbo, kol, sharbon: Castellum,
 kast, shateau: Caldarium, a kauderon or
 ket, shaudierc ∞ / iet ov lat sum ov dem hav
 espeid d' eror, and hav deveizd tu boro de
 spanid c, uid an s, vnder, dus f. and oftn, ui
 kav turnd de / latin c, intu de sound ov G, az
 Castus, Gast: castigatio, Gastizing, ca-
 seus, Giz: capitulum, Gapter: cantor,
 a Gaunter: cantio, an inGauntment:
 cancellarius, a Gauncelour: cambio, ei
 Ganz: capella, a Gapel: camerarius, a
 Gam-

An Orthography.

48

Gamberlain: cerasus, a Geritri: cerasum,
 a Geri: cathedra, a Ger: huiſe de / friend
 turn into sh, as de rest: eksept it bi for G; iz;
 buich de hav not derivd from / latin, but kaul
 it / formaze & / and hier iz tu bi notcd, bei
 huat rezon ui se-and ureit, kart, karter, kamel,
 and kandel, and iet yuds derivd from dem, ui-
 alter into de sound of G, az in Garrot, Gar-kot,
 Gamlet and Gaundler: huer-in mi thinks uer
 sum profit tu kip de sound ov der primitivs,
 s;ing & etimologi ov de yrd muht de beier li
 knon der-bei, if derivation uer so nidsul tu bi
 kept az sum du think. & / and for dat de kómon
 ius iz tu-ureit, kart, kandt, kamel and karter
 uiti k, or c, uidout de h, ei me turn der oun en-
 zin agenst dem-selvs, and feind faut in dat de
 ureit not az d'orizinal yuds ar, tu giv mi knolez
 huens de yrd iz derivd. & / and dat muht de
 uel du if de c, uer aspid, az is sed in Cham,
 Chanahan, and choler. &c. / huiſe iz no-
 thing ner de sound ov our most kómon abius ov
 ch, huer-for ei hav deveizd G & / & us ei trust
 iu-under-stand súficient lei bou rezonabt it iz,
 tu-iuz de léter ov de bres h, onli befor and after
 voelz and suſe sounds az ar mað onli-ov dem:
 and for de kómoditi huiſe (bei dis teim iu me
 O. I. si)

An Orthography.

si) der me kum tu de living ov our nasion and
our posteriti, bei reseving ov so mani leters az
ui-iuz voises, sounds or bred's and iuzing dem
auluez in der proper and pekulier ofises, in uil
not bi so mn^g ofended at dis invension, az per-
aduentiur in uer at first opening ov de buk. ∞
/and for mei leving ov serten leters bucr-of ui
had. ij. saps for on sound, az dis z, & long s, and
ofen x, ui si hueder ui bi sufisietlei servd uidout
dem or not. ∞ /hui^g exses ov sum leters, and
uant ov uders, Priscian noted in ureting ov de
aksidents ov leters, bucr bi seta, *Authoritas
quoq; tam Varronis quam Macri, teste
Censorino, nec k, nec q, neq; h, in nu-
mero adhibet literarū. Videntur tamē
& i, u, cum in consonantes transeunt,
quātū ad potestātē, quod maximū est
in elemētis, aliæ literæ esse præter su-
pradictas. Multum enim interest, u-
trum vocales sint an consonantes: si-
cut enim, quamuis in varia figura, &
vario nomine sint k, & q, & C, tamen
quia unam vim habent tam in metro,
quam in sono, pro una litera accipi
debent: sic i, & u, quamuis unum no-
men & unam habent figuram, tam*
uoca-

vocales quam consonantes, tamen quia diuersum sonum, & diuersam vim habent in metris, & in pronuntiatione syllabarum, non sint in eisdem (meo iudicio) elements accipiendæ. ∞ / and so hi prosideth seuing de diferens betuixt de voël and de konsonant. ∞ / huer-bei in me si, hi (nor doz autours besor him) did akount noder k, nor q, nor h, in de number ov de / latin alphabet, and deklard plenli dat huer i, and u, uer mad konsonants de simd tu bi-uder léters, (toug ing der pouërs, hui & iz de & ifest in elements) den d' abuv-sed, tu uit den voëls. ∞ / and kompars dat leik az k, q, and c, hav diuers saps and nams, and hav but on pouër, az uel in miter az in sound, and derfor obt tu bi takn for on léter: so i, and u, doh de hav on nam and on figiur, as uel being voëlz az konsonants, iet bikauz de hav deivers sounds and deivers pouërs, bod in miters and in pronunsia- sion of silabts, de bi not (bei his opinion) tu bi takn for de self and sam elements ∞ / ov hui & opinion uaz aulso Claudius Cæsar, dempe- rour, huo hueilst hi uaz a private man, found uant ov léters, for de / latin wreiting, and den mad a treatiz, huer-in hi seuéd de rezons bou

An Orthography.

mit it uas, tu iuz fori-uder lēters sit for de
voises spokn : hui& bi found tu bi for de v, kon-
sonant de Aeolian / grik gāma dubled on
abov duder leik de / romain kapital F, but
turned down-ward dus J, hui& hnen bi kam tu
bi / emperor, uas mu& iuzd bod in / rom,
and els-buer, but de knolcz dros kam untu but
a seu in respect ov de multiina, buer-for it tuk
non efekt after him. ∞ / d'ius dros uas ment
tu hav kept de u, auluais voël (az ei du in dis
treatis, and wat Sergus and Jixit for Ser-
vus and vixit, and de /iota an-uder to put
a difrens betuixt de i, voël and konsonant hui&
iu si Priscian seindets rezonabł : and de dird
uas J, for hui& de / latins found der ij. lēters
bs, or ps, az gud. ∞ / in me rid der-of in de .xij.
buk ov Cornelius Tacitus, aulso C. Sue-
tonius and A.C. Sabellicus du-wreit der-
of. ∞ / hui& aulso de / grāmarians and / ora-
tors, Papirian, Priscian and Quintili-
an hav remembred in treating ov lēters. ∞
Æneas Silvius at dēnd ov de sekond presept
of hiz / rhetorik sets de / grik x, uaz found bei
on Karment in de teim ov Octavian, mad
leik a krós, signifeinz de misteri ov de krusi-
ing ov / khrisť tu kum : hui& bi menets tu bi
borouēd

An Orthography.

50

borouéd ov de /griks, and put t'-an-uder
ius den evr de did, huiG uaz from de sound ov
our kh, tu gs, ks, or cs, huiG de iuzd befor, and
iu me feind it rezonab& suld bi so stil, for má-
ter ov voís but for numbring iu me iuz de x, az
most fit and kómodious der-untu. ∞ / and fur-
der in de sam precept bi seth aulso, dat z, uaz
but niuli found, and dat de /latins uer unt tu
ureit de dub& s, derfor : but de sound derof is
béter exprest uíd ds, huiG mi dinks bad bin
mor fit dan de ss. ∞ de /grik, in old tcims
did iuz der H, cut in .ij. dus t' 1 (az de du
iet uífo der gret leters (d'on tu signifei der as-
piration /dascia, and d'uder der /psile, huiG
de /latins hav takn huol for der br&f and so
hav ui-and uder nasions from dem. ∞ /histo-
ri-ureiters du deklar dat leters uer not inven-
ted aul at ons, nor bei on man, but in divers a-
ges. ∞ / dus in leving ov old or taking of niu
leters ui must bi riuled bei de multitud ov de
létred, huiG kan iuz ov de rezon&kómodite tu
bi had bei d'on, or diskómodite bei d'uder. ∞
/ and for kustum ov ureiting az ui find it ov
our for-faders : for dat our predesésours uer ne-
ver bound tu de leik, no mor ar ui at dis pre-
zent. ∞ / ei tak Quintilian for mein autor

An Orthography.

(huo uid mani uders) dud deklār, in his sed
first buk treating ov orthographi, hou lēters hav
from teim tu teim bin Gaunz on in de plas ov
an-uder, and so bei rezon, and for gud sound,
ar kontinued : az namlei for vortices and
vortius (uid uders in de sam maner (hi seth
Scipio d' African did first Gaunz de o, in-
tu e. ∞ / and dat de skulmasters ov hiz dez
urat ceruom and seruom, uid u and o, bi-
kaus de o, kuld not ziuin and bi konfounded in
on sound uits de u, voël, huiG nou iz writn uid
an u, dubled, iet bei neder ov dem uaz de sound
ov de spiG deklard. ∞ / as mani lerned men
els du, so dufi aulso Æneas Silvius veri
larzli deklār de Gaung ov lēters from de radi-
kaul or first urd, tu de diuers ues in maner and
teim buerin it me bi spokn, akording to de best
and most perfet spiG iurzd, az iu me si in hiz
treatiz, de liberorum educatione, in de
titls, Quomodo consonantes gemitari possunt, & literæ mutari, and de
nekst after, Quomodo varientur literæ. &c. ∞

/ Dus muG hav ei sed ov de kustum of
wrciting, bikaus sum lerned men in printing of
Quintilians wrks, hav Gaungd a urd, ma-
king

An Orthography.

51

king de sentens klin agenst d' autors meind;
and derfor t' opoz dem, and to kauz de kórreksi-
on der-of de best ei me, in his sentens sei-
ted in de. 9. lesf ov dir buk, ei han put Non
quod consuetudo, and dat to giv su6 kó-
rrupters ov ani manz sens a uarning ov der é-
rour. ∞ Quintilian treating de next Chapter
besfor ov kustum: Superest igitur consu-
etudo. &c. ∞ / huer bi setu it uer a máter tu
bi lauh't at, t' áfekt de old spi6 mor den dat iz
spokn, and derfor it iz nesésari tu kno huat wi
saul kaul kustum: dat is it suld tak nam ov
dat de most du, it suld bi a most daunzerous
presept, not onli for de maner ov spi6, but (dat
hui6 iz gréter) ov leif. ∞ / huens saul dat blé-
sing kum, dat triu and gud frings saul plez
mani? de vcises hui6 me bi iuzd ov de multi-
tiud, saul bi no kustum, but in speking, wi kno
de unexpert vulgar du spek riindlei. ∞ / der-
for ei wil kaul kustum ov spi6, de konsent ov de
lerved, az ov living de konsent ov gud men. ∞
/ den in his sed Chapter ov orthographi. Verú
orthographia quoq; consuetudini ser-
uit, ideoq; sæpe mutata est. Nam illa
vetustissima transeo tempora, quibus
& pauciores literæ, nec similes his no-
stris

An Orthphogray.

stis earum forme fuerunt, & uis quolibet
diuersa sicut apud Græcos. &c. and a
litd after De mutatione etiam litera-
rum, de qua supra dixi, nihil repetere
hic necesse est. Fortassè sicut scribe-
bant, etiam ita loquebantur. ∞/ hier-
bei it dufi apir dat ei hav iuzd de forsed, non,
tu bring de sentiens tu Quintilians meaning,
from dat de first korekter, ei suld se korrupcr,
and uders after him, hav put in nisi in deivers
prints, under-sanding dat hi had ment ov de
kustum ov ureiting, framing de sentiens dat
Quintilian suld bi kontented tu bi subiekt
tu de kustom ov ureiting, and derfor tu-iuz it
so-az bi found it, bucr az in me si bei dat is a-
buv-sed, and bei-aul de rest ov hiz forsed sen-
tens, dat hiz mening was ov de kustum ov spiG
G akordingli, ei seind: Ego vero quod. &c
az huo solist me si in / polz / GurG-iard at de
scin ov de brazn / serpent. iiii. kopies ov do'n and
as mani ov d' uder sort. ∞/ but t'er and satis-
fei suG az eder wil not ta, de pen, or for dis-
tans ov plas kan not kónodiuz lei, ei hav noted
hier after de plases, de teims, and printers nams.
At Paris, Anno. 1516. ex officina Io-
doci Badij ascencij. / aulso der, 1527.
Nicho-

An Orthography.

52

Nicholai Sauatier. / at Bazil. 1528. Io-
anni Soter. / and der. 1549. Roberti
Winter, in huius. iij. kopiēs it iz Ego vero
quod. &c. / and at Colein. 1541. Io-
annis Gimnici. / at Paris. 1562. Ste-
phani. / at Antuerp. 1548. Iohannis
Loei. / at Bazil. 1561. Nicholai Bri-
ling, iz printed Ego nisi quod. &c. ∞
/hu & laier sort de kōrektor ov de first kopi,
understud dat Quintilian (bikauz it is writn
in de Gapter ov orthographi) ment it tu bi con-
suetudo scriptionis, or uld fors us so t'un-
derstand him, and found dat nisi uld fram
beter for dat purpoz: but bei dat iz sed it duts
plenli dpir dat hi ment as doh hi had writn at
length. Ego vero quod consuetudo ser-
monis obtinuerit: sic. &c. / az de rest ov
de sentens duts giv, and az huo so duts rid his
former Gapter De consuetudine, and duts
konsider de diskurs ov biz orthographi bucrin iz
writn de sentens abuv-sed, Verum ortho-
graphia quoq; consuetudini seruit, i-
deoq; saepe mutata est: must be forsed tu
konfēs d it hi ment ov de kustum ov spiG. ∞
/buer-for tu dat maintener ov kustum and
his adherents, buer-bei our ureiting muht kon-

P.I.

tinia

An Orthography.

timu-in disorder, ei toht it gud at de begining
ov dis buk, tu giv dem t'understand Quinti-
lians meaning, and derfor urat non quod
consuetudo obtinuerit. / and du biliv
dat if Quintilian had toht dat ani mā shuld
ever hav understud him so, hi-uld hav added dat
urd sermonis, az abuv, tu hav put de māter
out ov aul dout, az hi duf at d'end ov his Cap-
ter De consuetudine, seing, Ergo con-
suetudinem sermonis, vocabo consen-
sum eruditorum, sicut viuendi, con-
sensum bonorum. ∞ / ov huoz meind
uaz aulso Aeneas Silvius, huo treating De
liberorum educatione, at d'end under
de titl Quomodo varientur literæ,
dud aulso seit in maner Quintilians urds:
and huo doutef der autoritiz, der weizdum,
and gret lerning: biing so-universa'i knon e-
mongst aul lernnd men. ∞ / and if iu resev ani
friut ov dis mei labur, it iz but a krop gótn af-
ter der invension, and especiaulei of Quinti-
lians, ov huoz wrks not-wid-standing (az iu
me si bei mei steil and riud maner ov writing)
ei never studied, nder den touging hiz seingz
for dis māter: huiG is kontend in hiz first buk
buer is writn, Nemo tamen reperitur,
qui

An Orthography.

53

qui sit studio nihil conſecutus. ∞ / ict
 haſt not mei hed bin trubled uid muſt ſtudi-in
 aul mei leiſ, neverdele's ei-uid aul mei hart du
 luv and honor ſuſt az are lerned and vertuiz. ∞
 / for iu me ſi bei diſ lit & treatiz ei hav bin a
 travcler bi-iond de ſeas, emong vulgar tungs,
 ov huiſt, dat ſmaul knolez ei hav, haſt bin de
 kauz ov diſ mein enterpreiz: and der-uid aulſo
 de ſight ov a treaſur ſet furth in print at Pa-
 riſ, Anno . 1545. bei an wdi man uel
 lerned bod in /grik and /latin namd Leuſ
 Meigret ov Lyon, touging d'abius ov de
 wreiting ov de /frenſ tung, huoz rezons and
 arguments ei du hier-befor partlei-iuz, az hi
 did Quintilians huom it apird hi had uel
 ſtudied. ∞ / and ei hav ſin deiuers /frenſ buks
 put furth in print in dat hiſ maner ov orthogra-
 phi, ov ſum uel likt of, and reſervd, and ov u-
 derz leſt and repugn'd. ∞ / but huat gud and
 notabſt ſting kan tak a ſpidi rut, emongſt a
 multitiud, ckſept de /princeſ and /gubernurz
 (bei de gras huiſt /god me giv dem) du favor
 and ſum-huat kountenans it. ∞ / ict aſ ſetſ
 Quintilian in hiſ firſt Capter ov hiſ firſt
 buk: præcipienda ſunt optima: quæ
 ſi quiſ grauabitur, non rationi defue-

P.2.

rit,

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rit, sed homini. ∞ / huiſe ſignifieth, de
beſt things ar tu bi taught: uid huiſe in ani
man bi-óſended, de-uant ſuld not bi-in de
reſon, but in de man. ∞ / and d'argument on
diz máter biing dus far aduanced, ei dout not
but it wil-bi bei ſum ſekund Quintilians
favored, perſeited, framd and iuzd ſo, az it me
bi for de kómon uelſ: az de teim ſaul kounſel
dem ∞

/ and nou ei hav ſobt it gud tu ſio-in-hou-in
me uid de firſt ov eſe per ov our ſelo konſonants
(iuzing priks in dem huen de ſuld hav d'in-
uard ſound, & leving dem unprikt huen de ſuld
want it) weit ani thing in /ingliſ az perſetlei
az urſe d'-uder ſevn uifſ dem. ∞ / d'expériens
hueroſ, ei lev tu ſuſe az d'underſtand mi, huen
and az it me plez dem, and am kontented t'iuz
dem tugeder uifſ der ſéluz az is ſed, doh de du-
inkres our number bei ſevn. ∞ / houb' it, ſiing
de hav bin ſo-aloued and iuzd, ei ſik not tu go
bak tu de /hebrui maner agen in dat point. ∞
/but for d'-ius of priks, for de kuantiti ov our
voelz, it duſe ſum-buat aliud tu de /hebrui
maner tu de-ci, but noſing in ſens: for d'iuz
der priks and lit & ſtriks under der konſonants
for de divers ſounds of der voels, and ui but for
de

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de kuantitie of teim ov ours : and dat after de maner ov de /griks az is sed. & / and uder-ueiz, in me-wreit veri briſſi after d' /hebrin maner uidout ani priks, under our konsonants, for soūd ov ani voēl, or de ſap ov ani-ov dem, at ani teim, eksept it bi huē on or mor bi-writn for a huol ſilab, uidout de help ov ani konsonant or breſ, az in dez prónounz ei, ui, iu, & i, huer at lest de lāter must nids bi-writn tu giv understanding of sum person and number: and iet uif sum dkuentans of de māner and māter, a man me bi-abt iurid it perfetli, az huo-so list me (bei de ue-ov pásteim) pruv. & / dis keind ov wreiting uld bi dark, and sim in māner a seiſring: and iet hi dat ſuld iur it, eder for his oun remembrans, or exersizing de sam (uif sum man ov experiens biing mad privi der-untu) bei miseiv lēters: ei biliv de ſuld ſúſisientlei understand eG uder, for aul kómon māter, exsepting onli de nams of ſings proper and apélativ: huerin a man muht ér, if de uer not writn at lengſ. & / ei du si no kómoditi in d' ius derof: but hav ſcuēd iu, huat a man me du if hi so plez.

/ei hav writn hier-befor dat ei - uld ſeu-in in dis niu māner ov wreiting, hou-everi-on ov

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our sounds & breths, is mad wth d' instruments
 ov de mout^h, az ei hav dun der, ov de feiv vo-
 e^ls, and ov z, s, &, and t. ∞ / ei noted der, dat
 de /frend du-iuz de j, konsonant in a sound
 hui⁶ ui-iuz not in our spi⁶: huerof dis &, scr-
 veth for de sister der-of, uid us, az de ch, duth
 wth dem, having no-inward sound, and ar bod
 framd wth kiping ov de tung from de palet and
 bringing de t^h tgeder, or d' on or nder lip tu
 bis kunter t^h, and forusting de breth furu dem
 wth d' in-ward sound, for de /frend j, konso-
 nant: hui⁶ if ui had in ius, &uld mak us de
 acht^h per. ∞ / for want huer-of de &, duth re-
 mentu-us, a breth uidout selu, hui⁶ d'-uder
 vij. pers hav. ∞ / but for want ov dat sound, ui
 hav. iij. uders hui⁶ de /frend never iuz, tu
 ui ov z, &, and d, t^h, hui⁶ ar veri hard for
 ani natural /frend tu pronouns: uder dan su⁶
 az ar brouht up enongst vs sum-huat in ius. ∞
 / nou for dis per b, and p, de-ar mad wth klos
 lips: de first wth d' in-ward sound, and d'-uder
 uid-out ani sound, but opening de lips wth
 forusting furth ov de breth, and neder maketh
 ani vo^ls but bri de help ov sum on or moy ov de
 vo^ls. ∞ / de leik ov v, and f, hui⁶ ar mad bei
 puting ov e^ler lip tu bis kounter t^h, forusting
 furth

b.
p.

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furst de breth for bod, for de first uife d'in-ward
 sound, and for d'uder non: bod perz biing
 mad widout stiring ov de tung i'-ani part ov
 de tife or palet. ∞ / de g, and k, ar mad bei pū-
 ting ov d'iner part ov de tung tu d'uper gret
 tife or gumz, de first uife d'in-ward sound and
 d'uder uife de breth onli. ∞ / de d, and t, bei
 leing ov iur tung ful in de palet ov iur mouth,
 and tuGing hardest ov iur for-tife, for de first
 uide d'in-ward sound, and for d'uder non:
 huiG tu last perz hav a serten ste ov de breth
 leuk az had de first per, huiG kauzeth it at de
 seperating ov de parts, tu-uit ov de lips, and ov
 de tung from de tife, tu bi de harder forust
 furst. ∞ / de leuk ov z, and G, bei pūting de tung
 tu de palet and for-tife softli, so az de breth bi
 sted: for de first uide an in-ward sound, and for
 d'uder non. ∞ / but de v, and f, and d'uder
 tu perz hier-after hav a kontinual uniform
 breth. ∞ / for d, and f, bei pūting ov de for part
 ov de tung, tu d'uper fortife: so softli az de
 breth me pas uife de sound for d'on, and widout
 for d'uder, and for aul de rest der iz sūficientli
 sed, touGing hou de ar mad bei d'mistruments
 of spiG. ∞ / nou-ei trust iu-ar sati seid tou-
 Ging de severaul lēters for de pertikuler voises

ov

v.

f.

g.

k.

d.

t.

z.

G.

d.

f.

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ov our spi^g, wif severaul l^{et}ers for everi-on ov dem: and bei der ius hier-bifor, ei wⁱⁿk in feind de maner der-of m^{or} rezonab^l dan our former. ∞ / huerfor tu g^o twards an end, ei-wil briefti & en-in huat furder belongs tu-a gud and perfet w^{ri}ting.

/sum, ar ov d^e opinion, dat it bekums not an / emprour, / prins, or / nob^l man tu-w^{ri}it uel and triuli: verelei, it is a perswazion dat de natiur ov man iz m^{or} redi t^o obe- untu, and tu liv eiddlei, or in sum nder plez ant exersiz^{er} ov de bodi, rader den ov de meind, but su^g parents az wil-bi so perswaded, never tasted ov de suit-nes ov learning. for sertenlei der uaz never g^{re}t l^{er}ned nor exseling man but kuld w^{ri}it uel and triuli: ei akount not uel onli-in a slofifull kuriuz pented w^{ri}eting, but de m^{or} uniformlei and strehter ani man d^{ur}st w^{ri}it, no man doute^s but it iz de b^{et}er: and dat is never or seldum obtend exep^t it bi bigun in iust (az Quintilian sed at larz, in his sed first buk) and kontinued der-wif for a nob^l man uid mani-nder vertinz iⁿ from de n^{ur}s. ∞ / and aulso wif de Gois ov de / n^{ur}s: and in de rest ov his sed institutions, tu hav l^{er}ned and vertinz tiutors for dexersiz ov bod de tung tu spek and hand tu w^{ri}it

wreit in aul vertiu-and gud living. ∞ / and dat
me bi kauld a-uel ureiting buen de hand is so
redi az in taking no kar, for de fer, uniform and
strebt ureiting, de meind me be buolei givn and
okupciēd upon de māter tu bi-writn, uid
sum kar, dat it me bi lezibē az uel for uders, as
for de ureiter. ∞ / and for triu-ureiting, besor
der kan bi-ani perfer and sūficient riulz givn
der-of, de parts ov spiḡ must bi konsidered,
huiḡ never ani man kould begin tu fram upon
ani siur ground, until de foundasion uer found
serten and gud: huiḡ nou biing hier-besor
rouḡt de rest me bi dun de beter hier-af-
ter. ∞ / and Saulbe fōud a frank-ful wk, az-uel
for de behuf ov our brod speking / inglīḡ, az d'
/ ualḡ, / iriḡ, and / skōtḡ nāsions, tu giv dem
r'understand de best spiḡ iurḡ ov de lerned:
az aulso for aul uder (ov huat-so-ever stranz
nasion) huiḡ me dezeir tu kno de perfer sound
and spiḡ ov d' / inglīḡ tung. ∞ / and for d' ad-
vaunsment ov him huiḡ Saul tak it in hand, ei-
nil briefli ureit huat ei feind (bei dat ei hav
hier-besor writn) rouḡing our ius ov our sern
pers ov lēters in spiḡ. ∞ / and derfor ei-uld
gladli-it had bin forulei observd, but ov kurie-
zi bet wid mi, for dat iz past, ei-ūil indenor r'a-

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mend de foluing, de best ei me ∞

/for dis urd ius, for hui& ui haue writn vſe,
wik&ld hier-befor neuer feind difcrens in urei-
ting, beuixt de /noun and de /verb, but w&at
indiffr&ntlei, the vſe is good, and I doe vſe
otherwiſe (hui& ſentens in gud ſub& ei-uaz not
redi tu-ureit, no mox ei ſank uer in tu rid)
hu raz ei find our ſpi& iuz& in aul teims and
maners, (hui& de /latin gr&marian kaule&
/tenses and /modes) ov de urd uid&, as ei-iuz,
dou-iuz&st, bi-iuz&st, ui, i, and de-iuz, iuz&
iuzing &c. ∞ / & ov de nam uid& aul prepoſiti-
ons & artik&s ſingularlei uid&s, but not plurali,
bik&uz de konſonant k&im to beuixt .ij. vo&els,
buer-for it is turned int u&. ∞ / and furd&er ei
ſeind de &. iuz& in iz, az, liz, diz, and ſub&
leik oft&n, and dat akording tu de ſpi&, hui&
iet huen de foluing urd be&im&to uid& s, d' order
ov de tung du& & aunz int u& s, dus: iz uel, az
ani, liz on, diz u&, bu de foluing urd be&ining
uid& s, or &, dus, is ſed, as ſun, his ſeing, dis
ſalt, and as &i, is &amfaſt, his &rt, dis &or. ∞
/hier iz tu bi not&ed dat de firſt ov d' u&der bre-
d&ed tu per of konſonants, tu-uit v, and d, me
oft&n bi-in leik m&aner &anz& in ſpi& fr& der in-
u&rd ſound tu der b. ed& ſeluz, & kontrariueiz
de

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de-urds ending uid bredd konsonants in sum
 plas, me (ui four ani-ōfens tu d'er) tak de sound
 ov der afein beginning de next u:d : or de later
 ov de first urd bi Ganzed from sound tu breth,
 buen her sounded afein beginets de foluūg urd ∞
 / and de leik me hāpn betuixt de four uder perz,
 tu uit b, and p : g, and k ; z, and G : d, and t,
 and giv de bēter sound : huiG duts be aut fi
 cveri langaz. ∞ / it me bi au'so, dat ani on ov
 de sounded ov de sevn perz, kōnonlei in on urd,
 at d'end der-of, me lev de sound and bi obedient
 tu de breth ov ani on ov de sevn bredd as for
 hav takn : teim me feind it gud tu se haf takn :
 for feind fuit, to se feint fant : and suG leik :
 ict until ui spēk so, i kno no man wil weit so ∞
 / but dis iz u bi nōted dat ani ov de bredd ov
 de sevn perz, must kō nonlei at d'end ov de for-
 mer urd, huer de foluūg beginets uid on voël or
 mor, iz Ganzed intū her āf in sounded, and
 dat bei d'āfinite-it hafs uits de voël, huiG ei hav
 muG observed az rezon uaz ∞ / aulso buen on
 voël endets on urd, and an-uler beginets de fo-
 luūg, ci hav iuzd de lein ov kōnzunktion tu giv
 knolez de me not bi pūined in dipthong. ∞
 / and ict de ar sounded round tu-geder, except
 buen az de first is steid de teim ov a kōma. ∞

Q.2.

/and

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and & apostrophe ei haſt iuzd tu tak a-ue a kon-
sonant az-ucl az a voël, iet but ſeldum.

/but deſe diſerences wi haſt not ſound in our for-
mer maner ov wretting nor neuer kould du. ∞
/nor iet (az is ſed) kan ani man bi ſerten huiſe
t' iuz, and huiſe tu lēv, until it bi-uid a mor
studi ſouht for, den haſt bin iet atempted, huiſe
ei truſt ſum man uil ſortli tak in hand, for de
uelſe ov his kuntre. ∞ / and in de mean tēim ei
preſent iu deſe, az a tokn ov mei gud uil.

/Der iz aulſo-a diſkresion in wretting betuixt
a, mei, dei, fro, and no : and an, mein, dein,
from and non. ∞ / a, iz ſitelci-writn buen
de-urd foluing beginet wi a konſonant, but
wi a voël or diphthong de n, ſteift de gaping ov
de tu voëlſ huiſe elſ ſuld kum tūgeder : de leik
ov de reſt : and non iz aulſo-in ſtid ov ne-on or
not on. ∞ / ſo for tu-and til, buen de preſiding
urd ſaul end wi d, or t, un, diſt kum ſitli be-
tūixt de t, ov tu or til, and de former d, or t, tu
ſeperat an overmuſe ſound or breeding ov dem :
ſo dat ſend untu-us, and hi ſent untu-iu, iz
beter ſed and ſo writn, den ſend tu-us, or hi ſent
tu-iu, for ſo ſpōkn de muht giv okazion tu de
berer t' under-ſtand, ſend us, and hi ſent iu. ∞
/in huiſe and uder ſuſe leik de diſkresion ov
de

de-weiter uil-bi-iuz d. ∞ / and for mei former
 sort ureiting, iu must konsider mei regard tu de
 pronūsiasion, huiG de multitudine iūn ov de best
 spokn, du-iuz az dir urd kōmaundment, der iz
 non but / spēlerz du se kōmaundement huiG iz
 de / frend sound, and ureiting, de / duG man
 sez silb for silabt, / claz, / bans, and / linke for
 our / nikles, / zon, and / kiterin, de taking so
 muG ov de / latin as de froht gud, huokan let
 dem tu ureit az de spek, or us to ureit ours az
 abuv, siing ui spek so. ∞ / de skōtis spiG iz
 tuil-iu, for our huat uil-iu, hui me de not
 boldlei ureit it so? ∞ / nou for tēging tu rid,
 Quintilian sefs it iz not gud tu tēG de
 nams and order ov de lēters, besor de faps, huiG
 bi sau mani du-in hiz derz, huerfor de tēGer
 suld Ganz and vari der order diverslei, dat de
 lerner muht print in hiz memori der faps, and
 so bei siing dem tu bi-abt tu nam dem : iūn az
 de best uē tu kno a man, iz bei de sibte ov hiz fa-
 vor & proporsion, huer-bei his nam iz de bēter
 retend. ∞ / furder bi kōmendefu d'ius ov sum
 ov hiz derz : huiG mad der lēters ov / ivori, and
 gav dem tu der Gilder tu ple : or huat-so-ever
 as muht bi invēnted for de spidier plasing and
 prezerving ov de lēters faps and nams, in de me-
 mori ov de riud, huoz kounsels ei uld folo, if ei

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did set furth an / a, / b, / c, for de teſing ov de
riind tu rid, but uderweiz den harts biniet dun.

/nou ei wil end uſe Quintilians wds af-
ter hi had created in his ſed firſt buk. 12. Cap-
ter. firſt ov de hop de ſiſer ſuld hav ov de Gild
born, huat nurses, but ſkul'masters and tutors,
and in huat ſpiſe and exerciſe hi ſuld bi broht
up in. & / at d'end ov his orthographi hi ſet tu
dis eſekt foluine, ei kau' tu meind dat der bi
ſum wil ſinke der materz bu-r-of ei hav writn,
tu bi but treifts, aud a hinderans tu him dat
muht bi better okupied. & / nor ei ſinke it in it
tu ſaul into d'extrem trubt, and ſulid kavilla-
lasons, derbei tu hurt and diminid mens wits:
but no part ov / grainer hurtets, but dat huiſe iz
superfluz. & / huat, u. 12 M. Tullius d'orator
ani ſeing de les, for dat hi u. 12 moſt dilizent in
in d'iz art, and dat hi korekred hiz sunz faultz,
az it apird in hiz / epistols? or did de buks huiſe
C. Cæſar mad ov / analozi brek his wrdines &
or u. 12 Meſſala nitidus de les, bikauz hi mad
ſerten huol buks, not onli ov evri-wrd, but auſo
ov de leters. Non obſtant hæ disciplinæ
per illas euntibus, ſed circa illas hæ-
rentibus. & / huiſe ſignifiets, der inſtrukci-
ons hinder not ſuſe az du pas bei dem, but ſuſe
az ſtik, and ar (as it uer) teid in dem.

/examples

/examples hou serten uder nasions du sound
der leters, bod in /latin, and in der mu-
dertung, derbeitu kro de beter hou
tu pronouns der spiGes, and
so tu rid dem as de du.

/kap. viij.



or de konfirmasion ov dat
buiG is sed, for de sounds az-
uel of voels az of konsonants:
auldoh ei hav in divers pla-
ses hier-besfor seuëd in, hou
serten uder nasions du sound
part ov der leters: ei troht it gud hier, not onli
torekapitulat and forli rebers, part ov de be-
for mensioned, but aulso in giv in t'under-
st and hou de du sound suG der leters, az d'ig-
norat der-of suld aproG nothing ner tu der pro-
nunsiasion, beiriding der uretings or prints. &
/huerfor, huo so-iz dezirous tu rid d' /italian
and de /la in as de du, bi must send de voelz
az ei hav sufficiëntli sed treating ov dem, and az
ei hav inzd dem in aul dis niu maner, onli ex-
epting dat de mak dis figiur u, konsonant az-
uel az dis v. & /der c, de inz aster aul voelz
as in de k (as der prozemitors de /latins did)
and

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and iuz not k, as aul: but de-abiuꝝ de c, biſfor e,
and i, in de ſound ov our ch, or G, as ecce and
accioche, de ſound ekG, akGioke, frances-
co, franGesko, fece, facendo, amici, ſeGe
faGendo, amiGi: and for de ſound ov de k, de
iuz ch. ∞ / der g, de kip az ei hav dun after
voelz, and beſor a, o, and u: but beſor c, and i,
de hav abiuzd it uid us, for huiG ei hav iuzd
z, and tu kip dat ſound beſor a, o, and u, de u-
zurp gi, as hats bin ſed, and derſor de never mak
der i, konſonant, for de ſe not agiuto, but aiuto,
az me bi dus ai-uto. ∞ / de t, de never ſound
in s, az in protettion, ſatisfaction, de ſound de t,
bard, and derſor dubt-it in doz urds and ma-
ni-uders: but in /giurisdictioni, /militia,
/ſententia, /intentione, and mani-uders de
du not dubt it, ict de ſound it as it iz, and ne-
ver turn it intu de ſound ov s, but iv iu mark it
uel, de brefs ov de t, paſing forub de tiſi, and
turning tu de-i, duſi mak it ſim as it uer ner
de ſound ov de, s, but iz not derſor ſo in eſekt. ∞
/for der gh, de du not ſound g, ſo bard az ui-
uld, but ſo ſoftli az it iz oftē writn and printed
uidout de g. ∞ / der zz, de ſound moſt kōmo-
li de firſt z, in t, as in /fortezza, /grandezza,
/deſirezza, but at ſum teims de ſound dem

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az de du cc, as for dir nam de-weit indifferently
Eccellino, or Ezzellino. ∞ / de hav aulso de
sound ov our sh or s, buil de-weit sc, besor, e,
or i: de-iuz tu-weit de th, but not for our th, or
th: for de hav not de sound derofin aul der spi, G,
nor ov d, & sound it in /matthio, az me bi mat-
bio, as of th, iz sed in /thomas and /thames. ∞
/and for lak ov a knolez for de kuantuiz ov der
voelz de-ar konstrend tu dubt der konsonants
often and mu: and for de longer teim ov der
voels, de hav no mark: huerfor huo so-iz dezei-
ruz tu rid der weiting uel, and imitat der pro-
nunsiasion had nid tu hav sum instruksion bei
de leivli vois. ∞ / and huen de du rez der tiun
ov der urds (hui de iz often) de not it uic de /la-
tin grav tiun, dus, andò, parlò, e mostrò
la novità, al podestà de la città. ∞
/and in riding de /latin, aul dat de feind
writn, de du pronouns, i vn as de du der mu-
der tung, in de veri sounds besor-sed.

/for de hih du de sound aul der voelz in
de veri sam sort: and never mak de i, konsonant,
nor abiuz de g, besor de c, and i, az d /ita-
lian du, but kip it auluez besor dem, az besor
a, o, and u: & de /steming tu bi siur tu kontiniu
dat sound, dud iuz it besor e, and i, uic, h. ∞

R. I.

/nor

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/nor hafe de /du (over nor neder) dat sound
hui is de leik ov our j, konsonant, and d'ita-
lian g, be for-sed, for hui ei iuz z, but de bress
der-of de hih /du hav, & ureit i und tsch. ∞
/and bod de figiurs for de f. ivf vñl, de iuz
nidout aniserten diferens hui & uld bi voel
or hui konsonant: and den hav de de diph-
thong, b for namd, /foli. 31. pa. 2. hui ar tu bi
noted ov dat /inglis man hui & ul dercir
tu lern der tung. ∞ /and du-iuz tu dubt der
voelz for der longer teim. ∞ /de hav aulso
our sound ov sh, or s, for hui de iuz sch, as
scham, schalc, fleisch and fisch, de sōnd as ui me
sam, sel, fles, fid, and sce, sci, de sound az duf
aulso d' /italian: and az ui du se, di. ∞ /de
never put de c, inu de sound of s, but iuz
k, tu bi-out of dout. ∞ /de iuz de Q, veri
se'dum, but de k, mu in plas der-of, and
de-a, de du-ften sound broder den ui du, but
mu aulso-as ui du. ∞ /and for de rest de
pronouns au' de-ureit, and kip der lēters in
de self sound, buer-in de rid aulso der
/latin. ∞

/nou fird'i for de /spaniard bi abiuzeth
de i, and u, in konsonants as ui-and de /french
du, and de u, oftn, in de /french and /skó-
tis

An Orthography.

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is sound: and de ch, in /muchacho az ui du
in Galk and Giz: but for aul der nder voer
and leters, de iuz dem in de sam sounds dat du
d' /italian and /duG, but dat de iuz de y,
az ui hav dun (huiG neder /i alian nor /duG
nid) tu bi derbei ez d ov de dout ov de i, konso-
nant huiG de sound leik de /frend. ∞ / de e,
de iuz in s, widout ani not ov discrens befor e,
and i. but befor a, o, and u, de hav deueird
a-lit s, under dus, de-iuz never de k, but de
Q, uis d' /italian: de-iuz de ll, in de sound ov
d, uid de uald. ∞ / de u, in quæ and, qui,
de du seldum sound, as for que quieres, de
sound as ui me ke kier. ∞ / and for aul de rest
de kip de aunsient /latin sound, and so rid
der /latin az du d' /italian and /germain:
and for him dat hafs de /latin tung uid a-lit
instruksion iz az ezi tu rid and under-stand
az d' /italian. ∞

/and nou list ov aul, de /frend, uid d' a-
bius ov de u, in de skotid lik sound ov de in
diphthong, huiG, nor /italian, nor /duG did
ever giv tu u: and iuzing de g, and j, konsonant
in de sound huer-of, our s, iz de bredded konso-
nant: and turning de s, intu z, huen ui, uid aul
de rest, du sound de s, (except de /spaniard, az

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ui hav aulso iurz betuixt tu voelz) and kiping
an uder teim in der voelz den ui du, and iurzing
der e, in dei vers sounds, and de o, sumbuat aul-
so: bei not sounding de u, in qui, and quæ,
but az ui me ki, and ke, uid leving mani ov der
leters unsounded, dufi kauz der spiG veri hard
tu bi lerned bei art, & not ezi bei de leivli voïs,
az it iz notoriuzli knon. ∞ / so az if ci suld
wreit / frend, in de leters and order huiG ei du
nou-iurz, ei-am serten dat in suld muG suner
kum tu der pronunsiasion, der-bei, den bei
wreiting az de du. ∞ / and tu experiment de
mater, and tu mak suG az understand / frend,
guzes der-of, ei wil wreit de / lords prer az de
du, huiG suld be prezēted tu suG an on, az kan
rid dis maner, and iet understandefi not de
/ frend, and pruv hou bi kan rid and pronouns
it: and den present it him in dis maner ov wri-
ting, az hier-after: and kompar his pronunsia-
sion tu de former, and in suld pruv dat efekt,
huiG kan not bi broht tu pás bei our former ma-
ner. ∞ / and der-for hier soluefi de / lords prer
first in / frend in der maner ov wreiting. No-
stre pere qui es es cieux, Ton nom soit
sanctifié. Ton Regne aduienne. Ta vo-
lonte soit faite en la terre comme au
ciel.

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ciel. Donne-nous au-iourd'huy nostre
pain quotidian: Et nous pardonne nos
offenses, comme nous pardonnons à
ceux qui nous ont offensez. Et ne
nous indui point en tentation: mais
nous deliure du mal. Gar à toy est le
regne, la puissance, & la gloire és sie-
cles, des siecles. Amen. ∞ / nou in dis miu
maner az soluētū. ∞ / notrah perah ki-ez ez sieuz,
tun / num soit santifié. ∞ / tun / renah avie-
nah. ∞ / ta uolunté soit fétah, an la tărăh kũ-
mah o siel. Dũne-nũz o z zũrdui notrah pen
kotidian. E nu pardũnah noz ofanses kũmah
nu pardũnũnz a seuz ki nũz unt ofanser. / e ne
nũz indui point an tantasion: mēz nu deliurab
diu mađ. ∞ / kar a toe et le renah, la piũsānse
e la gloerah ez siekles dez siekles / aman. ∞ / nou
kontrariũcz uil ei ureit hier-under in dez miu
lētērs (and kipping đēr sound az besōr) bou de
/ frenđ du pronouns đēr / latin: and đat aul-
so in de / lords prēr, buđ iz az đus. ∞ / pater
noster kiez in seliz, santifisctiur nomen tiuium,
atueniat reiniũm tiuium fiat voluntaz tiua
sikiut in selo e in tără panem nostrium kotidi-
anium da nobiz odie & dimitte nobi debita
nostra, sikiut et noz dimitiminiur debitoribũz

R.3.

nostriz.

An Orthography.

nostriz ∞ / et ne noz indinkaz in tentasionem :
/ set libera noz a malo. ∞ / and ei remember ov
a meri zest ei hav berd ov a buē huiē did help a
/ frenē pri:t at mās, huo seing dominu vobi-
kum, de buē bering it sound strangli-in hiz er,
aunsuered, et kum tuleri iikum, and so went
laughing bis ue ∞ / and so peradventiur in-uil
at deriding, az in me biliv me-ei did at de
wreiting hier-of. ∞ / ei kuld wreit aulso hou de
frenē and uder forens du spek /ingliē, but der
maner is so plentiful in mani-of our erz, az ei
fink it superflui. ∞ / deron hui de kan not
sound our spiē, iz (az in me persev bei dat is
sed) bikauz ui hav and iuz serten sounds and
breēz hui de hav not, and du-aulso iuz tu
sound sum ov doz lēters hui de-iuz uid us, u-
derueiz den de du: and de for revenz sum ov
ourz uderueiz den ui du. uē iz de kauz aulso
dat der spiēes ar hard for us tu rid, but de
soud ons kuon; ui kan ezili pronouns ders bei de
ron abused. ∞ / and dus tu-end if in fink
lit & profit tu bi in dis huer-in ei hav kaused in
tu pās ur teim, ei nil iet disēarz mei self dat
ei-am asiured it kan du-in no harm, and so de
aulmhti / god, giver ov aul gud things, b'is uz
aul, and send us bis gras in dis transitori leif,
and

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and in de world tu kum, leif everlasting. ∞
/so bi-it. ∞

FINIS.

Sat cito si sat bene.

/an aduertizment touging d' order
ov de foluing tabd.

/bikanz de voëls and konsonants ar devei-
ded intu su6 parts az befor, dis tabd dufo
kip dem in de leik order : tu-uit first a, e, i,
o, u, and den de four perz hui6 ar mad uid
a stóping brest : tu uit b, p : d, t : g, k : and z,
6. ∞ / den d' uder fori forulei bred d pers, tu
uit d, fi : v, f : and z, s. ∞ / den de. s. semi-
nokals l, m, n, r, and d, and de tu breds &, and
h : aulso, for dat in d' order befor iuz d, dez nin
léters ar not komprehended. ∞ / buer-for dis
tabd is plased and set in su6 order as foluëts.

R.4.

/a

A Table.

/ a tab^l direkting tu d^e spesiaul máterz ov
dis buk & / de first paz mar-
ked 1, and de se-
kund, 2.

/ a

Aunsient iur ov voëlz. folio 33. pag. 2.
& / autor armets himself agenst biz ka-
lumniators. fol. 23.

an / alegori of an undiskrit painter, kompard
tu-our akustumd ureiting. fol. 27.

/ áfinite ov sevn perz of konsonants from de. 36,
tu de. 43. leaf.

& / akjut or Sarp tiun. fol. 40. pag. 2.

/ abrizments lefr, and de rezon. der.

& / aksidents untu-our voisces. fol. 43. 44

& / asking point. fol. 45. pa. 2

& / author enkouraged tu put dis treatiz in
print upon de knolez dat / sir Thomas
Smith iz aulso deziruz ov de reformation
ov our abiurd /inglis ureiting. fol. 6. pa. 1

/ abrizment ov ureiting ouht tu bi buen de
spi^g dufi iur it. fol. 62. pa. 1

& / autor takets exampt ov ueiz & lerned men
for traveling in so smaul a máter az sum du
faink hier-of. fol. 62. pa. 2

/ envi

A Table

/e.

/envi ov de livings invensions.	fol. 3. pa. 1
/experiens mistres ov aul arts.	pa. 2
ov spiḡ, de vois.	fol. 9. pa. 1
/clement {	
ov urciting de léter.	der
/énemiez ov perfeksion ar énimies tu bod /god	
and man.	fol. 13. pa. 2
for /etimoloji no diferens & aul nid.	fol. 19. 20.
/ei diphthong sounded for buer i, iz writn alon.	
	fol. 31. pa. 1
/e, final for teim me bi leſt.	fol. 33 pa. 1
/examples ov diphthongs and triphthongs.	
	fol. 43 pa. 2
/an experiens hou-an /ingliſ man me pronouns	
de /frenḡ bei d' order observd in dis niu ma-	
ner, doh hi-underſtand not de /frenḡ, muḡ	
nerer der kómon spiḡ den bei der oun maner	
ov urciting.	fol. 65. 66.

/i

d' /invensions of de living envied.	fol. 3. pa. 1
d' /inventors firſt ov léters ar unſerten.	fo. 8. p. 2
/inventerz ov léters konſidred de spiḡ.	der.
/ingliſ de beſt huat it iz.	fol. 21 pa. 1
S. 1.	d' /in-

A Table

d' / instruments ov spiG.	fol. 29
d' / italian pronunsiation ov der lēters az-uel in latin as in der muder tung.	fol. 63. 64.
j, konsonant and g, befor e, and i, bod abiuzd in on sound.	fol. 32. pa. 1
/ in diphthong rediused intu bir elements.	fol. 32. pa. 2
i, ouht tu hav de nam ov e, or huiG wi giv tu de dubd ee.	fol. 33. pa. 1
y, lest.	fol. 35. pa. 2
z, for j, konsonant and j, konsonant lest.	fol. 37 pa. 1

/o

/objeksions bei d' au- tors kontra- ries for	{	/derivation.	fol. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19
		/diferens.	fol. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24 25. 26.
		/trim of voēls.	fol. 15. pa. 1
		/ius being noht, iz no-ius, but a- bius.	fol. 11. 12. 13.
		d' / order ov de konsonants uifs der namz and sounds.	fol. 41. 42
		/orthographi servf tu de kustum ov spiG, and derfor it iz oftn Ganzd.	fol. 56.

/u

/ureiting deseind.	fol. 1. pa. 1
	/de

A Table

de /wreiter best, huo?	der. 2
ov /wreiting de kómoditi.	der.
bei /wreiting prosperiti & best asiurans.	fo. 2. pa. 1
our /wreiting presentlei il tu rid,	der
/wreiting framets ákording tu spiG.	fo. 7. pa. 2
u, voël.	fol. 32. pa. 1
u, abiurð in iu, diphthong.	pa. 2
w, left.	fol. 35. pa. 2
undring point.	fol. 45. pa. 2
a /wreiting gud huat belongs tu-it.	fol. 59. pa. 2
Use, is found tu diser in sound, de noun from de verb, bei d'ius of so mani leters az ui-iur voises.	fol. 60. pa. 2

/b

de best uer and maners ar tu bi tauht, uid huiG if ani man bi-ófended, de-uant suld noi bi- in de rezon but in de man.	fol. 57. pa. 2
--	----------------

/p

/persuazion uid rezon hav broht fings tu pás huiG uer foht unpósibð.	fol. 12. 13
a /painter kompard tu-a-wreiter.	fol. 28. pa. 2
/persuazion ov d'aunsient sound ov voëls bei de nams ov de notes ov /muzik.	fol. 33. pa. 2
/period.	fol. 44. 45.

S. 2.

/pa-

A Table

/parentheſis. der
/points asking and undring. fol. 45. pa. 2
/priſians meind dat k, q, and de /latin c, uer
in hiſ teim in on ſound, and dat de i, and u,
voëls uer not tu bi takn in de ſam elements
ov de konſonants. fol. 52. 53.

/d

/deſiniſion ov ureiting. fol. 1. pa. 1
/deriſion ov de kontraries. fol. 2. pa. 2
/diſkuzings bei de kontraries. fol. 9. pa. 1
/diſerens tu bi betuixt urds ov on ſound is
found not niðful. fol. 19. pa. 2
/diſerens for etimoloji not niðful. fol. 20. 21
/diſerens for d'akidents ov de vois, tu-nit
teim, tiun, breſ. &c. fol. 24
/diſerens bei manz nit. fol. 25
/diareſis. fol. 35. pa. 1
/diphthongs hui & de /du & du-iur. fol. 35. pa. 2
ov /diphthongs exampłs. fol. 43. 44
de /diſkreſion ov de-ureiter huen tu-iur de
diphthongs ei, and iu, in urds boroëd from de
/latin, or elsbuer. fol. 47. pa. 2
/diſkreſion tu kno huen tu-ureit m, or n, and
un for de bēter ſound, or tu lēv dem unuritn.
fol. 61. pa. 2
of

A Table

/t
of /triphthongs exampls. fol.43.pa.2

/g
g, tu bi-aulez iur'd in on sound. fol.37.pa.1
a /gud ureciting huat belongs tu-it. fol.59.pa.2

/k
de /kómon opinion ov man. fol.2.pa.2
/first for d'unlerved /ingliſ na-
sion. fol.4.pa.1
/sekondli for strangers and uders
tu rid de best ingliſ, and tu-urec
uder tungs perſetlei. pa.2
/firdlei koſt and teim ſavd.
fol.5.pa.1
/and last for a help tu pronouns
uder tungs ariht. der.

a /kompariſon tu pleers ov enterliuds for on
leter tu ſerv in tu ſounds. fol.6.pa.2

Kuintilians ſentens huat de-ius ov leters ar.
fol.9.pagin.2. /but not verbatim, de rezon
huci, and reformed. fol.51.52

a /kompariſon ov de amendment ov our ureci-
ting tu de fizik for de bodi. fol.10.pa.1

/kōparing ov a painter tu-a-ureiter fo.28.pa.2
S.3. /kon-

A Table

- /konsonants decided witi de kauzes, from de
36. tu de. 43. leaf.
- /c, left, for dat it iz superfluiuz in our ureiting.
fol. 36. pa. 2
- /ch, left, and G, resevd for it. fol. 37. pa. 2
- x, left indiferent tu bi-iuzd tu signifi vois or
ks, or gs, for it. fol. 40. pa. 2
- x, broht tu /rom bei on /karment. fol. 35. pa. 2
- /koma and kolon. fol. 44. pa. 2
- /komparizon betuixt suG az wil not Gaunz
from dat huer-in de hav bin akustumd, and
doz huiG kontent dem-selvs wid akorns and
refiuz tilaz. fol. 46. pa. 2
- /komparizon ov our ius ov de. 7. perz of selu
konsournts wid de /hebrui maner. fol. 48. pa. 2
- /ch, rihtli iuzd in /cham, /chanahan. &c.
fol. 51. pa. 2
- /c, kept bei-us in k, in urds boroed of de /la-
tin, and aulso Gaunzd bod bei-us and de
/frenG deiverslei. fol. 51. pa. 2
- /c, Gaunzd bei-us intu de sound ov G. fo. 52. pa. 2
- Claudius Cæsar providea for de u, and i,
konsonants in hiz teim, az Priscian found
it aulso mit. fol. 53. pa. 2
- a /krop ov d'inkres of Quintilians invensi-
on from teim tu teim tild bei on or uder, az
ok4-

A Table

okazion hats scrvd. fol. 56. 57
 /konsonants bou de-ar mad bei d'instruments
 ov de mowts. fol. 38. 39. 58. 59.
 /kuintilians order for de bringing up ov a nobt
 mans Geild. fol. 59. pa. 2
 /konsonants bou de me Ganz d'on intu d'asein
 ov d'uder for gud soūd ov de spiG. fo. 61. pa. 1
 a/konsonant me bi takn a-ne bei apostrophe, az
 iz de voel. fol. 61. pa. 2
 /kuintilians order touGing teGing of Gilder
 der lēters.
 /q, lest. fol. 40. pa. 1

/z

/z, resevd for j, konsonant. fol. 37 pa. 1

/G

/G, resevd for ch. fol. 37. pa. 2

/d, niu deueizd for de /saxon fiorn, d. fo. 38. p. 1

/th

/th, for th, resevd. fol. 38. pa. 1
 /th, sounded riht in /thames, /thomas. &c.
 fol. 50 pa. 2

A Table

/v

/vois simp^l iz d'element ov de spi^g and d^e
lêter ov ureiting. fol. 9. pa. 1

/vises in our urei- ting. 4.	{	/diminution.	fol. 14 pa. 2
		/superfluite.	from fol. 15. tu. 21.
		/uzurpation.	fol. 21
		/misplasing.	fol. 21. 22. pa. 1

/voels hou d^e bi mad uits d' instruments ov d^e
moufs. fol. 30

/v, kept aul-uai konsonant bei d^e /briuts. fo. 31

/voels d^er aunsicht, just and diu souuds pruvd
bei deivers stranz langages, and aulso bei
/inglis. fol. 33. 34

/f

/first inventers of lêters unserten. fol. 8. pa. 2

/f, takn amongst d^e /latins for d' aspirasion, h.
fol. 50. pa. 1

/f, inzd bei d^e /latins uder-ueiz den did d^e
/griks. fol. 50

d^e /fren^g sound ov d^er lêterz. fol. 65. 66. pa. 1

d^e /fren^g, hou d^e pronuns d^er /latin. fol. 66

/r

/r, and s, huen d' on or d' uder m^e bi most kon-
venientli-writn. fol. 60 pa. 2

/spi^g

A Table

/s

/spiG uaz bisfor ureiting.	fol. 7. pa. 2
de /simple vois is d'element ov de spiG, and de lêter ov ureiting.	fol. 9. pa. 1
sh, left, and s, resevd for it.	fol. 38. pa. 2
/s, long left, and de rezon.	fol. 40. pa. 1
/sekond Quintilians ar hoped tu bi labrers in dis harvest for de kómon uelth.	fol. 57. pa. 2
de /spanis sound ov der lêters.	fol. 65. pa. 1

/l

/lausful tu lēv superfluiuz lêters and tak suG az uinid.	fol. 6. pa. 1
/lêter ov ureiting de element.	fol. 9. pa. 1
l, miu resevd for lh,	fol. 39. pa. 1
/latin Ganged intu vulgar /italian, and bou.	fol. pa. 1
de /latins Ganged suG lêters ov der urds huiG de boroëd ov de /griks az plezd dem.	fol. 52. pa. 2
/lêters ov ivori-in quintilians teim.	fo. 62. pa. 1
/lêters hav oftē Ganged as ureitets Quinti- lian, Eneas Silvius, and aul nder urei- ters ov orthographi.	fol. 54. pa. 2
de /liht givn d' autor hier-of tu tak diz wrk in	
T. 1.	band

A Table

hand, bei on Leu's Meigret a / frens-man,
bei-an orthographi bei him kompoz d for de re-
formation ov d' abius ov de-wreiting of frens.

/m

ov /man de kómon opinion. fol. 2. pa. 2

/mor ampt rezonr and autoritiz ar dlezd in de
niu maner ov wreiting dan in d' old. fol. 30. pa. 1

a /mosion hou-ui me-wreit per fet lei, and ic leu
de sevn ov d' on or de sevn ov d' uder ov de
sevn perz of selu-konsonants, for dat de bi so
ner ov áfinite. fol. 57. pa. 2

/an uder mosion hou tu-wreit non or ficu voelz,
after d' /hebriu maner (aulso az de former
iz) for pleziur, but no kómodite but briefnes.

fol. 58. pa. 1

/n

de /number and order of our konsonants and
breces.

fol. 41. 42

/r

/romains konstrend uder nasions ov der sub-
ieksion tu lern der spiG.

fol. 7. pa. 1

/rezonabl experienscs du bring fings tu pás
dob de multitud du fink dem unpósib.

fol. 12. 13

3. duo

A Table

2, dūs figured lest az superfluous, and de rezon.

fol. 40. pa. 1

/reformation ov de kórupting ov Quintili-
ans sentens in (miskonstruing ov hiz me-
ning) Ganging vero intū nisi der-bei ma-
king an exepcion ov dat huiG hi afirmd, tou-
Ging d'end G efekt ov d'ius ov leters. fo. 55. 56
/rezon buer-for d' order ov d' alphabet akus-
tumd iz not kept in dis tabt.

de /rezon buer no stranzers kan uel pronouns our
spig, nor wi ders.

fol. 66

/s

s, reserved for de /spanis and /uals ll, or over lb.

fol. 39 pa. 1

/s

s, reserved for sb.

fol. 38. pa. 2

/b

/bebriz tung Ganzed.

fol. 7. pa. 1

/b, abizd in nam.

fol. 39. pa. 1

/b, plased ribt.

fol. 40. pa. 1

de bib /duG maner in d'ius ov d'aspiration b,

fol. 48. 49

b, uaz never iuzd uid ani konsonant bei de /la-
tins.

fol. 49. pa. 2

T. 2.

H,

A Table

H, iuzd bei de /griks for der h rd br ts d' on
half, and de soft d' u er, hui  de /latin tuk
hol, hui  ui and  ders du folu. fol. 54. pa. 1

/hou de rest ov de konsonants ar mad bei d' in-
siruments ov de mout  hui  u r lest unspokn
ov emongst de rest bikauz de u r not mu  a-
biuzd. fol. 58. 59

ov /h, de diu  fis. fol. 36. pa. 2

de /hih du  hou de sound der vo l  in d' a n-
sient /latin sound, and hou de -iuz der kon-
sonants and br ts disering from us. fo. 64. pa. 1

FINIS.

Seene and allowed according to the
order appointed.

Imprinted at London
by William Seres, dwelling
at the west ende of Paules, at
the signe of the Hedge-
hogge.

Iacobus Coogenes Bre- danus, Lectori.

ANgliæ cum lachrimis ducens suspiria corde,
Lucida replebat talibus astra sonis:
Heu me, cur Græcis, Hebraeis atq; Latinis,
Verba typis aptis explicuisse datur?
Et generosa tamen nunquã gens Anglica rectis
Quæ loquitur potuit pingere verba notis?
Talia conquestam diuam Chesterus heraldus
Audijt: hinc patriæ suppetiasq; parat.
Atq; dolens tristem casum conatibus instat
Dedecoris tantas obliterare notas.
Ac literas multas, quas consinxere parentes
Sustulit, his etenim debitus usus abest.
Inde novos secum, quo possit commodus esse
Omnibus, effinxit composuitq; typos.
Non hîc sufficiunt quos olim prisca vetustas
Excogitare typos, maius at vrget opus.
Sunt literæ hîc quarum virtutes atq; valores
In alijs linguis non reperire queas.
Quare certatim grates quibus Anglica cordi,
Auctori & scriptis reddite quisq; suis.

2

The compositor to *the Reader.*

You may be encouraged by mee,
Untill you haue red all this booke,
Loth I was the workman to bee,
Which yet at length in hand I tooke,
And truly as I found and kno,
In passing through the doubtfull way,
The drift and reason tooke me so,
That when I should the olde assay,
Mine often missing did bewray,
That my senses were wholly bent,
To vse and keepe the new intent.



¶ To the doubtfull of the
English Orthographie, Iohn

Hart Chester heralt wilheth
*all bealth and prof-
peritie.*



R T H O G R A-
phie is a Greeke
woorde signifying
true writing, which
is when it is framed
with reasō to make
vs certayne wyth
what letters euery
member of our speach ought to bee
written. By which definition wee
ought to vse an order in writing,
which nothing cared for vnto this
day, our predecessors and we haue ben
(as it were) drowned in a maner of neg-
ligence, to bee contented with such
maner of writing as they and we now,
haue found from age to age. Without
any regard vnto the seuerall parts of
the voice, which the writing ought
to represent. And so haue written at
a ven-

The Epistle

a venture, without thorder and reason, which is in euerie perfect writing: wherein there ought to be a meane, as in euery thing else, according to these verses.

Est modus in rebus, sunt certi deniq, fines,

Quos ultra citraq, nequit consistere rectum.

And though in this treatise the perfection of the subiect be not attayned vnto, yet is there an entrance giuen, wherby it may be the easilier finished by some others hereafter, whose better learning and experience may cause them to worke more substantiallye then is herein done, according to the saying of Quintilian in the last chapter of his twelvth booke, *De institutione oratoria*, where he encourageth men to that studie which mought make them perfect in life and doctrine: being a farre greater matter thā perfectly to write: which is therefore much the easier to be taken in hand, attayned vnto, and vsed, where he sayth:

Natura enim nos ad mentem optimam genuit, adeoq, discere meliora volentibus promptum est,

vt

The Epistle

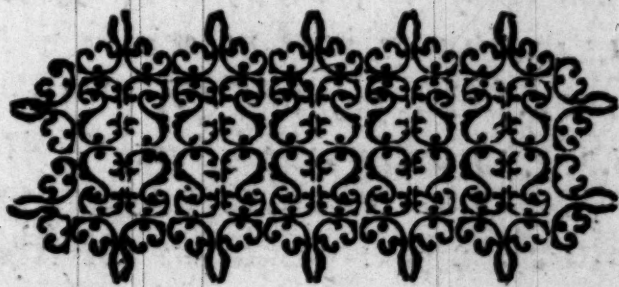
ut verè intuenti mirum sit illud magis, malos esse tam multos. Which signifieth, truly Nature hath begotten vs to the best minde, and it is so readie for the willing to learne the best things, that he that would consider it well, shoulde maruayle the more, there should be so manye euill men. And I touching writers, doe maruaile our predeceffours haue continued in the disorder and confusion which is in our English writing. And a little after he sayeth, *Omnia breuiora reddet ordo & ratio & modus,* which signifieth order and reason and meane, doe make all things more briefe and easie. And further, *Sed culpa est in praeceptoribus prima,* and so he continueth to this sense: but the first fault is in the schoolemaisters, which kepe childer willingly, partly by couetousnesse to get therby their longer small hires, partly by ambition that the thing they promise shuld be thought the harder to be lerned, partly also by ignorance or negligence in teaching: and secondly in vs, bicause we think
it

The Epistle

it better to continue in that we know,
than to learne the thing wee knowe
not. Wherefore though none of them
hath considered thabuse of our wri-
ting, and indeuored the best they
could to seeke the correction therof,
yet me thinke they should not be of-
fended with him that shall doe his
good will therein. Which I haue done
as hereafter with the due considerati-
on what letters ar, and thereafter fra-
med their vie to be known certainly
for the members of our speech. Where-
in is kept the meane according to the
abouesayd two verses neyther to bee
troubled with excesse, nor to be in pe-
nurie for want. To the vnderstanding
wherof the readiest waye is to begin,
and so to folow in order: and not pre-
posterously to begin at the latter ende
where some may take occasion to bee
offended (at the sight of the straunge
letters) if they should not consider the
reasons alledged, with the instructi-
ons hereafter, to prepare them toward
the reading thereof. For who so is so
greedy

The Epistle

greedy to ride, that when he seeth a
saddled horse, he will needes leape on,
he may sooner repent him than haue
his desire. Therefore, before you builde
be sure of a good foundation, and
then you may worke certainly and
not by chaunce. And accordinglye
here foloweth a certain order of true
writing of the speech, founded vpon
Reason mother of all sciences: wher-
with you may happily be profi-
ted, and so health and the
grace of God be with
you. So be
it.



Faultes escaped in part of the Copies of this first impression.

Folio. 3. page. 2. line. 3. *Who so*, read, *So, who so*.

Fol. 7. pa. 2. li. 4. *tung*, read, *writing*.

Fol. 12. pa. 2. lin. 23. *propable*, read, *probable*.

Fol. 29. pa. 1. lin. 22. 23. *in this chapter*, read, *here-
after*.

Fol. 34. pa. 1. lin. 14. *sine*, read, *sine*.

From the. 34. to the. 64. leaues, they are wrong
numbred. Which are to be corrected ere the
table can serue.

Fol. 42. pa. 1. lin. 3. *such, much*, should be, *su^e,
mu^e*.

Fol. 43. pa. 1. lin. 22. *for, fol. 36. make. 40.*

Fol. 43. pa. 2. lin. 1. *for, fol. 34. 35. make. 38. 39.*

Fol. 61. pa. 2. lin. 15. *n*, read, *m*, or *n*.

Fol. 63. pa. 2. lin. 22. *gh*, read, *gli*.

Fol. 66. pa. 1. lin. 6. *Gar*, read, *Car*.

